

78.6
46r
900
-1
D. G. Warner
Senator Jefferson Co.

STATE DOCUMENTS

June 1977

Fifth Biennial Report

OF THE

LIBRARIAN

OF THE

Historical and Miscellaneous Department

OF THE

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY.

1899—1900.

STATE PUBLISHING CO.

STATE PRINTERS  AND BINDERS.

HELENA, MONTANA.

Montana State Library



3 0864 1004 2039 0

Fifth Biennial Report

OF THE

LIBRARIAN

OF THE

Historical and Miscellaneous Department

OF THE

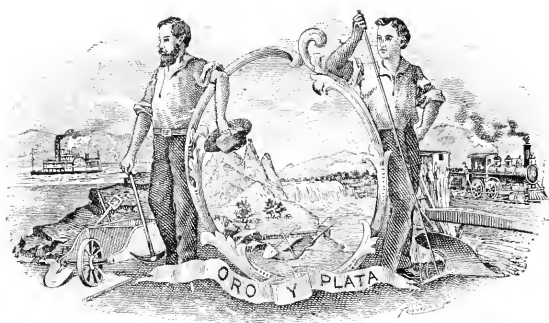
MONTANA STATE LIBRARY

1899—1900.

STATE PUBLISHING CO.

STATE PRINTERS  AND BINDERS.

HELENA, MONTANA.



Helena, Montana, Dec. 1st, 1900.

To His Excellency, Robert B. Smith, Governor of Montana:

Dear Sir:—I have the honor to transmit herewith the biennial report of the Librarian of the Historical and Miscellaneous Department of the State Library, as required by Section 2382 of the Political Code.

We trust its contents will enable you to see that through the untiring zeal and persistent effort of the Librarian, an excellent beginning has been made towards systemizing the mass of useful material, which had been accumulating for the past thirty-six years, but which for many reasons was unclassified and somewhat disorganized, when she entered upon her duties two years ago. The conditions would have daunted a less courageous spirit, but it has been a pleasure to note the change from week to week wrought by the painstaking hand whose taste, education and experience has peculiarly well fitted her for the place. The state papers are kept scrupulously neat and orderly, easily found by the daily visitors; material for historical research obtainable in a few moments upon any subject represented upon its shelves.

We feel that the selection of the Librarian was a wise one.

We earnestly hope this resume of the past two years labor will enlighten you, as well as the members of the Legislature, fully as to the needs of the department, and that its suggestions may meet with your approval, and be found worthy of your favorable recommendation for a generous response to its modest requests. We concur heartily in the estimate of expenses; parsimonious action will cripple one of the most important State Institutions.

The last Legislature increased the appropriation slightly, but at least three times the amount will be needed to equip the library properly. To bind the papers and pamphlets each year, to secure a cabinet for the card catalogue, and to bind two-hundred volumes in book form for exchange, to publish a volume of Contributions to the Historical Society, for office expenses, for purchase of books we cannot secure by exchange, for framing of pictures and documents, for purchase of relics and curios, we should have \$3,000 for 1901, and a like sum for 1902. This is a moderate estimate, it seems to us, considering the value to every citizen of our young state, of the work it is doing, and the priceless material it is gathering and storing for use in years to come.

The department is under renewed obligations to the Board of County Commissioners of Lewis and Clarke County for giving it, free of charge, commodious rooms with heat and light, in the upper floor of the Court House.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM B. HUNDLEY, President.

OFFICERS
OF THE
Historical and Miscellaneous Department
OF THE
Montana State Library.
1899-1900.

PRESIDENT,
WM. B. HUNDLEY,
Helena, Montana.

SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN,
MRS. LAURA E. HOWEY,
Helena, Montana.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
WM. B. HUNDLEY, MARTIN MAGINNIS,
ARTHUR J. CRAVEN, C. O. REED,
GRANVILLE STUART.

STATE LIBRARY.

Historical and Miscellaneous Department.

Report of Librarian for the Years 1899-1900.

To the Honorable William B. Hundley, President of the Board of Trustees.

Sir: I have the honor to present for your consideration the fifth biennial report of the Librarian of the Historical Department of the Montana State Library for the Years 1899-1900.

The labors of the past two years have been crowned with success, evidenced by the large number of valuable donations, the increased attendance of persons seeking historical data, the many calls for newspaper files, the constant arrival of letters from other states and countries inquiring for the reports and books of the society—asking also how it is maintained—its relation to the State, etc. It should be a source of gratification to the pioneer lawmakers of the territory to see the successful outcome of their well laid plans for a State Library, and to the founders of the Historical Society to know that its work is so well established and that Montana is so far ahead of its near neighbors in this respect. Oregon organized only in 1897, Illinois in 1889, Iowa in 1892, Idaho Historical Department not yet formed, Dakota no Historical Library—even California with several local Historical Societies, has just organized a State Department whose sole object is to preserve its history.

HISTORY, ORGANIZATION AND GROWTH.

For the information of the citizens of our own Commonwealth, and for the benefit of those with whom we exchange, it seems best to devote a little space to the history of the organization of our State Library, how it has grown by the fostering care of the Territorial Legislatures, and the earnest efforts of hopeful men of literary turn of mind who

kept alive the Historical Society in its infancy. We find the expressed intention of the first promoters of each department of the institution, and the original aim set forth in the Journal of our first lawmakers, who met December, 1864, at Bannack, the first capital. Page 453 of the Public Laws of the Territory of Montana of that General Assembly under "an act defining the duties of Territorial Auditor," read as follows: "Section 6—He shall keep his office at the seat of government in *connection with the library* of the Territory, which office shall be furnished with all needful maps, cases for books, stationery, etc."

The Auditor was ex officio Librarian for years, and thus the foundation of the Miscellaneous and Law Departments was laid. In the same volume of the laws of that first session, page 620 under Private and Special Laws is "An act to incorporate the Historical Society of Montana." It reads thus: Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Montana:

Section 1. That in order to collect and arrange facts in regard to the early history of this Territory, the discovery of its mines, incidents of the fur trade, etc., H. L. Hosmer, C. P. Higgins, John Owens, James Stuart, W. F. Sanders, Malcolm Clark, F. M. Thompson, William Graham, Granville Stuart, W. M. Delacy, C. E. Irvine and Charles S. Bagg, their associates and successors are hereby made and constituted a body politic, under the name and style of the Historical Society of Montana.

Sec. 2. Said corporation may have and use a common seal, and alter the same at pleasure, and shall have power in its corporate name to sue and be sued, to contract and be contracted with, plead and be impleaded, in any of the courts of law and equity in this Territory, and own such real estate as may be necessary for the transaction of their business.

Sec. 3. The persons herein named, or a majority of them, shall meet at such time and place as may be designated by a call signed by at least three of the persons named in this act, to be published in some newspaper in this territory, and choose a president, secretary, treasurer, historian and a board of five trustees, which officers shall continue in office one year, or until others are chosen in their place.

Sec. 4. The board of directors, or a quorum thereof, shall have power to form such by-laws and ordinances as shall from time to time seem to them needful and proper, and to alter and amend the same at their pleasure in accordance with the constitution of the United States and the laws of this Territory.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 2, 1865.

The bill was council bill No. 15, introduced by F. M. Thompson of Beaver Head County, now of Greenfield, Mass.

As the second and third sessions were declared null and void by act of Congress we pass them. The next notice of a desire to create a library came in the fourth session, 1867, when Col. Sam Word introduced H. B. No. 26, entitled, "An Act to provide, for a Territorial Library," see page 92 of House Journal of that session: page 104 of same Journal shows that J. M. Anderson of Edgerton (now Lewis and Clarke) county a chairman of committee on Territorial affairs, reported bill back with recommendations that it be indefinitely postponed, which report was received."

In 1869, Laws of fifth session, held Dec. 7, 1868, to January 15th, 1869, page 121 reads as follows, and is found in Council Journal of that session on page 272, under H. J. M. No. 8—House Journal page 249, J. M. Sweeney introducing it.

"To the Honorable the Senate and House of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the legislative assembly of the Territory of Montana, respectfully represent, that there has been organized in this territory, a society known as the Historical Society of the Territory of Montana; that the society being organized for the purpose of preserving such historical incidents as are worthy of preservation, and generally for the advancement of literature in this territory; that the said society is greatly in need of means for the purpose of maintaining its organization and the carrying out of the beneficial designs of its inception.

Your memorialists, understanding it to be the custom of the general government to foster such institutions in the several territories, would respectfully request your honorable body to appropriate for the relief of said society the sum of three thousand dollars.

And your memorialists will ever pray, etc.

Approved January 15, 1869.

Page 545 of the Laws of Montana Territory, 1871-72, chapter 56 says:

Sec. 1. There shall be elected or appointed in the Territory of Montana the following officers to-wit: First, one Delegate to Congress. Second, Members of the Council of the Legislative Assembly. Third, Members of the House of the Legislative Assembly. Fourth, Territorial Treasurer. Fifth, one Territorial Auditor, *who shall be ex-officio Librarian*.

Thus we see carried out from 1864 the plan of the Auditor acting as Librarian.

In 1873 council journal of Extraordinary session, page 149, shows that the Historical Society was recognized as an important institution, and Owens' bill for an appropriation for it and the law Library called C. B. No. 70 was signed by Gov. Potts. The sum of \$150 for Historical Society, \$200 for Law Library.

Next we have eighth session, 1874, the year after, a house concurrent

resolution appropriating \$500 to the Historical Society. J. C. Kerley offered the resolution, see page 88, house journal. An effort was made in the ninth session, 1876, see page 40 of Council Journal to have the report of the Historical Society printed, but failed.

While appropriations have been made from time to time for the Historical Society, and the Territorial Library, yet no doubt the appeal of Judge Conger and Judge Wade of 1881 hastened the plan for a better organization of the law Library—we give it in full as found on page 55 of Council Journal of twelfth session Territorial Legislature.

"To the Honorable President of the Council, and Speaker of the House:

The honorable, the Judges of the Supreme Court would respectfully represent through you to the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Montana, now in session, that the transcripts decisions and other papers pertaining to the records of the Supreme Court have greatly accumulated; that they are of great value to the public of the Territory; that the clerk of this court is not provided with any office or other place for the suitable and safe keeping of these records, and, therefore, they are now, and have been stored away in boxes, and sheltered in the open hall of the court house, of Lewis & Clarke County, liable to be lost or destroyed, to the great inconvenience of this court, and the scandal of public justice in the territory of Montana.

They would therefore most earnestly request that a law be passed authorizing the clerk of this court to procure a suitable office and proper place for the safe keeping and arrangements for all the records and documents of the Supreme Court; and that means may be appropriated for carrying into effect—this, their request."

Because of this appeal no doubt, a bill was framed by our elect governor, Honorable J. K. Toole, who was president of the council of that session. It is found on page 66, Council Journal of twelfth session, called C. B. No. 19, "An Act regulating the Montana Library," which became a law February, 1881, and is the first recognition by the Territory of the necessity of an Historical Library separate from the Law and Miscellaneous. We give it in full below, as it marks an epoch in the organic life of our present system of the State Library.

An Act Regulating the Montana Library.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Montana:

Sec. 1. The books, pamphlets, papers, maps and charts, paintings and engravings, and other things belonging to the Territory now in the Territorial Library, and in the Territorial law library, or which shall be hereafter added to the same, shall constitute the Montana Library.

Sec. 2. There shall be two divisions of the Montana library, one of

which shall embrace all miscellaneous works, books, pamphlets, maps and charts, paintings and engravings, and the statutes and other books, required by law to be deposited in the office of the Territorial auditor, and shall be known as the miscellaneous division of the Montana library. The other shall embrace all books of reports and other law books, and shall be known as the law division of the Montana library, which shall be kept in the office of the clerk of the supreme court, and of which the clerk shall be ex-officio librarian. The governor and secretary of the Territory, the district attorney of the judicial district in which the capital is situated, and the president of the council, shall constitute a board of directors of the miscellaneous division; and the judges of the Supreme Court shall constitute a board of directors of the law division of the Montana library.

Sec. 3. The board of directors of the miscellaneous division are hereby authorized and required to procure suitable room or rooms, with the necessary furniture, shelving and other fixtures for the use of said division of the library, and cause the books, papers, etc., to be properly placed therein. They shall have power to appoint some suitable person to take charge thereof as librarian, with an annual salary of three hundred dollars, to be paid quarterly by the Territorial treasurer out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. The salary account shall be approved by some member of the board of directors of the miscellaneous division and filed in the office of the auditor, who shall draw his warrant therefor. For the purpose of fitting up the miscellaneous division of the library room, there shall be appropriated the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, payable to the board of directors of said division; and any balance of said sum not used for that purpose, may be by said board expended as an additional amount for the purchasing of books and papers to be added to the library division under their charge. The board of directors shall audit and approve the accounts for fuel and lights necessary for the use of the miscellaneous division of the library, and, upon presentation, the auditor shall draw a warrant on the treasurer therefor.

Sec. 4. Each board of directors shall have power to make such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with this act, for the regulation of the division of the library under their charge, as they may deem proper and may prescribe penalties for any violation thereof, which shall be collected in the same manner as for non-return or injury of any book as provided in this act.

Sec. 5. The directors of the law division of the Montana library may sell or exchange any surplus or duplicate copies of books, or sets of reports in such division of the library, and use the money arising from such sale in purchasing other law books or reports for such library.

Sec. 6. There shall be established and maintained with the miscellaneous division of the Montana library an historical department, the object of which shall be to collect, preserve and publish the national and political history of the territory. For this purpose the librarian of said division shall procure, as far as possible, all writings, histories, letters, lectures, essays, maps, charts and books relating to said Territory, and its

history, and carefully preserve the same. In like manner he shall procure specimens of geology, mineralogy, and botany, and cause the same to be carefully labeled, with the date of procuring the same, and the location where produced; and, in case of voluntary contributions, the name of the donor shall be added thereto. He shall cause the same to be carefully packed in boxes and cases, suitable for examination, and retain the same within the library. The said librarian shall also procure full copies of all newspapers heretofore or hereafter published in the Territory, and cause the same to be bound in suitable volumes, and deposit and keep the same in the library. In like manner he shall procure at least one copy of all pamphlets, magazines and books published in the Territory for the use of the library.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of each librarian to make out a written catalogue, conveniently arranged in alphabetical order, of all books, maps, charts, and pamphlets, in the division of the library under his charge, adding thereto as the library is increased, which shall be kept for the use of persons authorized to withdraw books. They shall also cause all books and property belonging to each division of the library to be properly stamped, or marked, with a printed or stamped label, on the inside of the cover, containing the words "Montana library—law division,"—(or)—"Montana library—miscellaneous division," as the case may be, and also to write the same words on the thirtieth page of each volume, at the bottom, and shall, one month prior to each regular session of the legislature, make out and deliver to the governor, a full catalogue of all such books and property in his possession. A copy of such catalogue shall be sent by the governor to the speaker of the house of representatives on the meeting of the house, and published with the book edition of the journal of the legislature. Said librarians are hereby authorized to pay reasonable freight, express and mail charges upon books or other documents sent to either division of said library by the general or state governments, or by private parties, taking proper vouchers therefor; and, upon presentation of such vouchers, the territorial auditor shall, at the end of each quarter in the year, issue a warrant upon the Territorial treasurer in favor of such librarians for the amount due for such freight, express and mail charges at the time. Said librarians shall also make out and post in some convenient and conspicuous place a statement of the rules and regulations of the library.

Sec. 8. Each librarian shall, on or before the twentieth day of December in each year, report to the governor the condition of the division under his charge, stating the number of volumes contained therein, the number of volumes purchased during the past year and the cost thereof; the number of volumes received by donation; the number of volumes injured or not returned, if any, and the amount received in compensation therefor, and such suggestions and further information as may be deemed by him desirable.

Sec. 9. The librarians of each division of the library are hereby directed to exchange statutes, journals, legislative documents and other books with

other legislative bodies and librarians as they shall deem proper, under the direction of the board.

Sec. 10. The librarians shall transfer, each to the other, all the books, pamphlets, papers, etc., which, by the terms of this act, belong to the two divisions respectively, now in their possession, or which shall hereafter come into their possession as such librarian.

Sec. 11. All persons shall be permitted to visit the library and examine and read the books therein, and may take out any book and retain the same for three weeks by depositing a sum of money, equal to double the value of the book, with the librarian, which sum shall be returned to the owner on the return of the book. The governor and all officers of the Territory, and their clerks actually engaged in the service of the Territory, judges of the supreme court, district and probate courts, United States attorney and marshal, all licensed attorneys, members and ex-members of the legislative assembly, and their clerks, and sergeant-at-arms, shall have free access to the use of the books of the library, and have the liberty of taking the same out under such regulations as may be prescribed by the board of directors of either branch of said library; but no public officer, or other person having the right to take books out of the library, shall have the authority to give any other person an order to take any books out of the same; and if any person having such right shall give such order, or otherwise obtain books from the same to be used by any other person not having the right, such person shall thereupon forfeit all right to take books therefrom.

Sec. 12. If any person injure, or fail to return any book taken from the library, he shall forfeit and pay to the librarian of the division to which it belongs, for the use of the library, double the value thereof, or of the set to which it belongs, if a set is broken by its loss, to be recovered in an action, in the name of the Territory of Montana, in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 13. The board of directors of the law division of the library are hereby authorized to rent for the period of two years, and thereafter for the same period, a suitable room for the office of the clerk of the supreme court, and also cause to be procured the necessary fuel and light therefor, to be paid for out of any money in the Territorial treasury not otherwise appropriated, in the manner and form as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 14. For the rent of office an account shall be made out in favor of the lessor of the premises for the quarter's rent due, which account shall be signed by the clerk of the supreme court and approved by one of the judges of the supreme court.

Sec. 15. The fuel and light accounts shall be made out by the clerk for the amount necessary to be used in his said office, and sworn to by him, and in like manner approved. Upon the presentation of these several accounts to the Territorial auditor, he shall file the same in his office and draw the proper warrant upon the Territorial treasurer.

Sec. 16. There shall be appropriated the sum of two hundred and fifty

dollars, to be paid out of any money in the Territorial treasury, to the board of directors of the law division of the library upon their request to the auditor therefor, and by them expended in the purchase and procurement of office fixtures, and material suitable to the furnishing and necessary use of the clerk of the supreme court, and for the proper care and placing of the books, reports and official records, papers and documents pertaining to his office as clerk of the supreme court librarian.

Sec. 17. There shall be appropriated, in like manner, the sum of three hundred dollars as the annual salary of the clerk of the supreme court and ex-officio librarian, to be paid quarterly in like manner as other Territorial officers.

Sec. 18. There shall be appropriated, in like manner, to each of the two divisions of the library, the sum of one hundred dollars annually, to be expended by the board of directors in the purchase of books, papers, etc., for the use of the several divisions of the library under their charge. On or before the first day of June, 1881, and each year thereafter, before said date, it shall be the duty of the territorial auditor, upon the request of a majority of either of the board of directors, to draw his warrant on the Territorial treasurer, payable to their order, or the order of one of them, for said sum of one hundred dollars, and to deliver to said directors said warrant.

Sec. 19. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 20. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 21, 1881.

We hear nothing more of the Historical Department of the Territorial library for ten years, but the legislature appropriated for the Historical society right along until 1891.

In 1887 the appropriation to the Historical Society is given for the purchase of manuscripts, as it so states in the laws of that session.

In 1891 a bill drawn up by Mr. Cullen, introduced by Judge Hedges, in the senate, and ardently supported in the House by such sturdy pioneers as Hon. A. M. Holter and William Thompson of Butte, offering to turn over to the State Library (upon certain conditions specified in the bill), all material collected by the Historical Society. We are acting under that law with some slight amendments made in 1895.

We give also an act in relation to the law and miscellaneous division of the Montana Library.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Montana:

Sec. 1. That there be, and is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the territorial treasury the sum of five hundred dollars for the purpose

of furnishing and fitting a proper and suitable room or rooms for the law division of the Montana library, and consultation room for the justices of the supreme court of the Territory of Montana, to be expended by and under the authority and direction of the justice of the supreme court of the territory of Montana.

Sec. 2. That there be appropriated the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars out of any money in the territorial treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the use and benefit of the miscellaneous division of the Montana Library, to be expended by the board of directors of said division in the procuring of shelving, cases, and binding of books and papers of said division of the Montana Library.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the territorial auditor, upon the request of the board of directors of the law and miscellaneous divisions of the Montana library, to draw his warrant on the territorial treasurer, payable to their order, for the said amount of money so appropriated by this act in sections 1 and 2, or so much thereof as may be required by the several board of directors for the purposes mentioned therein.

Approved March 5, 1883.

We have in 1889 the largest appropriation ever made for either department of the library. Page 171, General Laws of the 16th Legislative Assembly, 1889. An act concerning the Montana Law Library.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Montana:

Sec. 1. That in addition to the annual appropriations now provided by law for the Montana law library, there is hereby appropriated the sum of three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpose of purchasing such reports and text books and statutes, and other law books, and having the law library insured as may be deemed necessary and proper for said library by the board of directors. The money hereby appropriated shall be expended under the direction of the board of directors and for the purpose aforesaid only, and said board shall render to the next legislative assembly an itemized account of all reports, text books, statutes, and other law books purchased under the provisions of this act, and the prices paid therefor. Upon presentation of vouchers approved by the chairman of the board of directors for sums expended under this act, the territorial auditor is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant for payment thereof upon the territorial treasurer, who shall pay the same out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. Section one thousand five hundred and seventeen of the fifth division of the General Laws of Montana, is amended so as to read as follows:

Section one thousand five hundred and seventeen. It shall be the duty of the governor by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council immediately after the passage of this act and biennially thereafter to appoint some suitable person to be librarian of the Montana library, who shall receive a monthly salary not to exceed ninety dollars per month, and shall

perform such duties as shall be required by the board of directors; and there is hereby appropriated annually for the salary of the librarian the sum of one thousand and eighty dollars, and section one thousand five hundred and thirty-one of the fifth division of the Compiled Statutes of Montana, is hereby modified so as to conform to the provisions of this act.

This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1889.

Page 189- 201, Laws of Montana, Second Session, 1891.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

An important Step is Taken at This Session.

A Bill for an Act concerning the Historical Society of the State of Montana and making an Appropriation therefor.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana:

Sec. 1. That the Historical Society of Montana, now organized under the provisions of an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Montana, entitled an "Act to incorporate the Historical Society of Montana," approved February 2, 1865, may become the Historical Society of the State of Montana by complying with the terms, conditions and provisions hereinafter contained and such terms, conditions and limitations as may hereafter be enacted for its government or control by the Legislative Assembly; said Society shall be the trustee of the State, and as such shall faithfully expend and apply all money received from the State to the uses and purposes directed by law, and shall hold all its present and future collections and property for the State and shall not sell, mortgage, transfer, or dispose of in any manner or remove from the capital any article thereof or any part of the same, without authority of law or the consent of the Legislative Assembly, Provided, that this shall not be construed to prevent the sale or exchange of any duplicates the Society may have or obtain. There shall be an Executive Committee of said Society, of which the Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney General shall be ex-officio members and take care that the interests of the State are protected.

Sec. 2. The Society may have a librarian who shall receive a salary of six hundred dollars per annum to be paid out of any funds in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated. The public printer shall cause to be bound in suitable binding all newspaper files and other printed matter which the Society has or may hereafter have, under direction of the Library Committee and on the approval of the Governor and such printer shall print such circulars, labels and other matter as may be required by said Committee for the use of the library.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of said Society:

First. To collect books, maps, charts and other papers and materials

illustrative of the history of this State in particular and generally of the Northwest.

Second. To procure from pioneers narrative of their exploits, perils and adventures.

Third. To procure facts and statements relative to the history, progress and decay of the Indian tribes within the State.

Fourth. To collect and preserve fossils, specimens of ores and minerals, objects of curiosity connected with the history of the State and all such books, maps, writings, charts, or other material as will tend to facilitate historical, scientific and antiquarian research.

Fifth. To bind, catalogue and carefully preserve all unbound books, manuscripts, pamphlets and especially newspaper files containing notices now in its possession or which it may hereafter receive.

Sixth. To biennially prepare for publication a report of its collections and such other matter relating to the transactions of the Society as may be useful to the public.

Seventh. To keep its rooms open at reasonable hours on business days for the reception of the citizens of the State and others who may wish to visit the same.

Sec. 4. For the purpose of aiding in the performance of the duties hereby imposed there is hereby appropriated annually to said Society the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars to be expended by the president, secretary and librarian of said Society under the direction of the Executive Committee, and whenever it shall publish any volume of its collections or contributions the auditor shall draw his warrant on the State Treasury in favor of the treasurer of said Society for the cost thereof. Provided, the whole cost shall not exceed the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars, but no warrant shall be drawn upon the State treasury in behalf of said Society unless it shall file in the office of the Secretary of State within six months from and after the approval of this act a duly certified copy of a resolution passed by its Board of Directors accepting the terms and provisions of this act and donating to the State all books, papers and other property now owned by said Society.

Approved March 4th, 1891.

When the Historical Society accepted the conditions of the Act of March 1, 1891, the State really received only its own, for it had from the year 1871, made an appropriation of sums of money ranging from \$150 to \$750 per annum for the support of the Historical Society, a private corporation, recognized as doing an important work for the territory.

Let us turn to the messages of the early governors regarding library work. It is greatly to the credit of the men holding this office that they were alive to the best interests of our commonwealth.

Council Journal, Fifth Session, Page 21, Governor's message.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

"An effort to revive the Historical Society of the Territory, which promises to be successful, has been recently made at Helena. The importance of this institution to the Territory is incalculable. It will necessarily gather into its cabinet, specimens of the mineral wealth as well as of the geology and fossil remains with which the territory abounds. Properly conducted it may be an epitome of the Territory itself, and hence forward, at all times, illustrate its progress and development more thoroughly than could be done by any of the ordinary researches of visitors, strangers and savant. It was formerly the custom of the Government, upon the organization of a new territory, to appropriate an amount ranging from \$2,500 to \$5,000 to provide for it a library. Our Territory having been organized in the midst of the great civil conflict, now so happily closed, this appropriation was, from prudential reasons, withheld. I would suggest to the Legislature that they now unite in a petition or memorial, setting forth the fact of the organization of the Historical Society, and ask for the customary appropriation."

JAMES TUFTS.

Acting Governor.

Virginia City, Mont., Dec. 7, 1868.

A Memorial was presented to congress—see House Joint Memorial No. 8 on page 212 of above journal—asking congress to appropriate \$3,000, but the memorial was not granted. Montana never received a cent from congress for Library use.

Governor's Message, Page 38, House Journal, 9th session, 1876.

"Your attention is invited to the report of the judges of the supreme court, for the years 1874 and 1875, accounting for the appropriation for the Territorial Law Library, which are submitted herewith. The report conveys no information as to the condition of the library, except that the books are scattered, and that the appropriation for 1875 has not been expended. It appears to me that you should not hesitate to provide by law for the organization of a territorial library, with rules and regulations for its government. A suitable building should be secured, and a librarian appointed to collect the books together, and have charge of the same under such rules as you may prescribe. It is not creditable to the territory to allow the library to remain uncared for, and, unless you make provision for its preservation and increase, I recommend the repeal of the annual appropriation and the return of the amount of the last warrant to the territorial treasury."

"I transmit, for your information, the reports of the president and treasurer of the Historical Society of Montana, showing the expenditure of the annual appropriation, for said Society, for the years 1874 and 1875."

* * * * *

BENJAMIN F. POTTS.

Helena, Mont., Jan. 3, 1876.

Governor's Message, page 34-38, Council Journal, 10th session, 1877.

"The report of the officers of the Historical Society of Montana is transmitted for your information. The Society has made commendable progress in the labor of preserving the incidents connected with the early history of the territory. The first volume of the contributions to the society has just been published, and it reflects great credit upon those who compiled it, and the society. The appropriation has been judiciously expended."

"I have the honor to submit the report of the judges of the supreme court, accounting for the appropriations for the territorial law library for the years 1875-6. As the territory is not in a financial condition to pay salaries to additional officers, and as the territorial auditor is now ex-officio librarian and has charge of the territorial library, I recommend that the law library be transferred to his custody, under such regulations as may enable him carefully to preserve the same."

* * * * *

BENJAMIN F. POTTS.

Helena, Mont., Jan. 8, 1877.

Governor's Message, page 41, 13th session Territorial Assembly, House Journal, Territory of Montana, 1883.

"I also transmit the reports showing the condition of the two divisions of the Territorial Library and the report of the Historical Society. I ask for these reports your careful consideration, and I recommend that \$200 additional be appropriated annually for the use of the Miscellaneous Division of the Library to pay for subscriptions and binding of newspapers and the purchase of additional books. I commend this division to your favorable consideration."

* * * * *

BENJAMIN F. POTTS.

Executive Office—Helena, Jan. 8, 1883.

Governor's Message, pages 28-29, 16th Legislative Assembly, Council Journal, 1889.

"I submit with this communication to you the report filed with me of Hon. N. W. McConnell, chief justice of the supreme court, touching the care and supply of the Montana Library, and I invite your favorable action upon the suggestions and recommendations of that report. I mention the further fact that there are thirty-five hundred to five-thousand volumes and publications of the miscellaneous part of the library, for the care and preservation of which sufficient provision is not made. I invite you to come and see for yourselves the condition it is in, and to adopt the proper remedy. This library, that is the law, miscellaneous and historical departments, should all be made one great, growing interest

in the territory. Already it is one chief attraction and subject of praise and wonder to all strangers who visit the capital, and it is the pride of Montana's people as they point to it, and realize that its present proportions and extent far exceed like enterprises and departments in many of the states. This one interest in Montana should be nursed and made to grow by the legislature. I trust you will open a liberal hand to its encouragement."

* * * * *

PRESTON H. LESLIE,

Governor.

All of these appeals by our governors have been heeded, as you can readily see from the legislative enactments which followed each message.

We call your attention next to the work of the Historical Department for the past two years, and place that which is regarded as most important in the lead—namely, the newspapers.

NEWSPAPERS.

Upon assuming the duties of the office we found the newspapers of 1897-1898, in need of immediate attention, preparatory to binding. The files were gone over carefully, sending to the offices for missing and torn numbers, which, after a lapse of two years or several months, made it almost a miracle to secure the required copies. After a month's earnest effort we were enabled to send to the binder in fairly good shape the papers of 1897-98. The weekly papers, 4 page, 2 years in one volume—to have fewest possible volumes to pay for—daily papers as large as the Standard, in four volumes each year.

The value of these newspaper volumes depends largely upon the keeping of every number in good condition. It is like a leaf torn from a book to lose a daily or weekly issue from a year. The plan adopted by your librarian during the past two years is that of *daily inspection* of the papers received (of which the library has at least ninety), and by sending at once for missing dates, or if a torn one comes, by requesting a whole one, for the binding file, we have at the end of the year, our volume ready for the binder.

The relative value of the newspapers being a mooted question, correspondence was opened with historical librarians of the various States of the Union, and prove interesting witnesses to the wisdom of keeping the newspapers of the State. In a state reference library as this is, the files of State papers are consulted more, perhaps, than any other single

class of books. Let me quote from a few of these letters, as to the binding and preserving of the newspapers. Warren Upham, of the Minnesota Historical Library, says: "Files of all newspapers published in Minnesota as a territory and state, since 1849, have been gathered and preserved by this society. Its number of bound newspaper volumes at the beginning of 1899 is 3,889, and its number of bound newspapers, daily, weekly, and monthly, regularly received is 121, these being donated by the editors and publishers who appreciate the importance of having them placed on file where they will be preserved for all coming time."

"This department of the library is a priceless treasury of materials for future historians, showing the development of Minnesota, of its counties, and of its separate townships, from their beginning to the present date."

"The newspaper collection is kept in an extensive fire proof vault, which is a part of the Society's rooms in the capitol. It is accessible to all who wish to consult it, and is so arranged that any paper of any date can be readily found."

"All of our nearly 450 State newspapers regularly received by our Society's Library are bound for permanent preservation, and we now have about 3,900 of these bound newspaper volumes. They are much consulted, even those of the small and distant towns; and we regard them as the most useful source of history for future research. Kansas surpasses us in this work, and Wisconsin does three-fourths as much as our Society."

William Engle, Harrisburg, Pa., State Librarian, says: "We bind 500 volumes. I think you would be making a mistake if you do not require all your books, meaning reports, papers, etc., to be bound, whether they are worth it or not. What today seems worthless, in 10, 20, or 50 years from now may be considered priceless volumes. Fifty or sixty years ago many of our State publications were either unbound or bound in paper; the result has been that of many of these no copies exist and some of them to-day would be worth their weight in gold if they could be obtained. The expense of binding a large number of books in cloth is very little, and I trust that your State will see its way clear in binding everything it publishes."

Albert Bates, Librarian, Hartford, Conn., State Historical Society, writes: "Local papers grow more valuable as time goes on, and you will not regret keeping them all, even if unable to bind all at once."

J. G. Bradley, Librarian, Wisconsin, says: They receive three-fourths at least of their State papers, and advises us to receive and bind all of

the leading papers in each county of the state, so as to have all parts of the state well represented.

Charles Aldrich, Librarian, Historical Department, Iowa, quotes their law as follows: "To subscribe for and preserve files of at least two papers in each county of this state containing the official publications, and cause same to be bound, etc."

New York State Library:

"Our practice is to put into binding whatever is worth preserving. We bind our newspapers in 1-2 Duck cloth."

Nebraska State Historical Society:

"I regard the newspapers as the most valuable record obtainable of the local records of the State, and would advise you not to throw away a single copy of any paper. I am hunting now high and low for old papers of any description of Nebraska, and they are the hardest things to find you ever hunted for. We are now trying to save every issue of every paper. Save them if you can only pile them up indiscriminately. I even save all duplicates in the hope of being able to clip them sometime, knowing besides that they will be necessary to supply missing papers from the files that are supposed to be complete. The papers of a town are the only reference books of the contemporary history of a town in which they are printed and they will be needed as sources of history by and by.

Ohio State Library:

"We have bound regularly twelve of our leading dailies. We think of adding to this list. I should like to have kept in the library if we had the room, one or two of the official papers in each county in the state. Yours is a young state and it seems to me it would be well to keep in bound form as many as possible of its papers. One hundred years hence they will be very valuable. Ohio would give a large sum of money for files of the newspapers published within her boundaries from 1800 to 1820."

Oregon State Library:

"We only bind a few, but it is for want of funds. If we had sufficient funds we would like to bind all the newspapers that come to the library."

Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford:

"There are no state requirements as to what newspapers we shall keep and bind. We bind the two principal papers of the city and one New York paper, and keep files of three or four other state papers. Local papers grow more valuable as time goes on, and I think you will not regret keeping them all, even if unable to bind all at once."

New Jersey State library:

"We have a complete bound file of the two leading organs, published in Newark and Trenton, and of one Independent paper."

California State Library:

Our law reads as follows: "To have bound all books and papers that require binding."

Vermont State Library:

"Our daily paper and two or three weeklies are kept. During the session of the Legislature we have four or five daily papers which we bind. By the Vermont statutes each county clerk is required to procure, bind and preserve for the use of the county a copy of the newspapers, not exceeding three, published therein, the most historical, and all other information valuable to the public.

Kansas Historical Society, Topeka:

"Our Historical Society was established by the Kansas State Editorial Association, and the papers of the State have always been its warmest supporters. By the gift of their papers the editors and publishers become members of the Society. They are of great assistance in securing appropriations from the legislature, besides promoting the work of the Society in many ways. It has been our experience that the weekly newspapers publish the local news of the communities they represent, and in this way save the local history of those communities. It would be difficult to discriminate as to their relative value in this regard, therefore we save all. The weeklies are bound in annual volumes in quarter binding, costing from 35 to 50 cents per book; the dailies in semi-annual volumes in half binding, costing from \$1.50 to \$2 per book. The monthlies, quarterlies, and etc., are bound in one or more volumes according to their bulk."

Kansas newspapers:

The Historical Society of Kansas is fast attaining a reputation equal to Wisconsin. Each of these societies owe to the untiring efforts of librarians like our Col. Wheeler, wedded to the cause and who have held the position many years because of their fitness. Kansas reports through its new librarian, chosen at the death of F. G. Adams, as follows, most of which is very like our condition in Montana, on newspapers, particularly. It is a source of regret to us that our register has not been kept like theirs, showing the visitors to each department or division of the Historical library.

He says: "From December 21st, 1899, to January 13th 1900, 304 persons visited the rooms in the south wing. Of this number 129 called for 222 books and eight maps. This was an average of about sixteen visitors per day. This room contains the assortment of Kansas books and general historical works. At the room in the west wing the visitors for the same time averaged 98 per day. This room contains portraits, curios and relics in which the public interest seems to center. We had hoped to have some measures of the absorbing desire general among all classes, for relics and pictures, but our count is not sufficient. We have a large quantity of valuable museum material, but now sadly piled up.

In view of the criticisms which have been common concerning the newspaper portion of this collection, the figures are gratifying and significant. The newspaper rooms had 715 visitors, 189 of whom consulted 918 volumes. In addition the correspondence of the office required the use of 155 of these newspaper volumes to answer. A great many people believe that this newspaper room must someday be curtailed because of the space required. Some extraordinary stories are told of the value these newspaper files have been to public officers, property owners and litigants, from which it is apparent that the people have made ten-fold more than they have cost the state. I am not saying this with any bias because I have entertained doubts about the practicability of so large a collection, and as to curtailing or discriminating it is enough to say that the most insignificant issues have been of the greatest use in dollars and cents to those who needed them. Every officer in the building has frequent use for these newspapers in obtaining data that each could not keep for himself and which it is not to be had from any other source. This newspaper room is the mecca of politicians and newspaper writers."

Every word regarding the papers is as true of our citizens as of Kansas.

The past two years experience has taught me, and the advice from other librarians, that the recommendation of our biennial report is not a broad enough policy for our newspaper work.

Your librarian very soon discovered the files of newspapers were incomplete for years prior to consolidation of Historical Society with State Miscellaneous Department. Upon inquiry from the former librarian of the Miscellaneous Department, Miss Guthrie informed us that Mr. Arthur Curtin had kindly cared for twelve or fourteen boxes of old files of newspapers for her, for many years, at least ten years. We are greatly indebted to this gentleman, as he did not charge us anything for their storage. We had them brought up, looked over carefully, and had bound a number of much needed volumes from 1872 to 1888. Miss Guthrie had kept complete sets, so we could fill out many missing dates in volumes bound by the Historical Society. This was one of the dirtiest, slowest tasks undertaken during the past two years, an assistant had to be engaged to aid me in it. A month was consumed in the work, but the value of the newspaper collection was greatly enhanced by the effort.

SHELVING FOR NEWSPAPERS.

In a State reference library the files of our State papers are consulted more perhaps than any other single class of books. They are in large volumes and difficult to handle, and the general handling of

them is very wearing upon the books, and especially is this true where several volumes are stacked upon the same shelf and where they are dragged off and on the shelves, as must be in our shelving, for we are forced to keep them upon book shelves. Much can be added to the utility and convenience of the Library as well as to the care of the newspapers themselves, which cannot be duplicated, by expending a small amount of money for rolling shelves made especially for newspapers. We now have 900 volumes of newspapers, some of which are used almost daily, for which we need proper shelving, and it will be economy from every possible point of view to furnish such shelving at the earliest opportunity. The garret is stacked full of valuable files of papers that should be bound and another store room in the north garret of the Court House contains piles of old papers of Montana to be used in scrap books. This work will require an assistant and is one of the most important steps to be taken in the near future. That of clipping matter upon given topics of State interest, for example, all of the campaign news, with election returns etc. One scrap book of the death notices of our citizens over the state. One of business enterprises pertaining to the lumber interest, one on the mining project, etc. These books are used in all well regulated libraries. They save the regular files of the newspapers from so much handling. They make easy of access, if an index is placed in the book almost any topic of state history desired. I trust this work will receive your hearty support.

We append the list of Montana papers bound during the past two years and the pamphlets bound also.

NEWSPAPERS BOUND IN 1899-1900.

Helena Daily Independent, 4 volumes, 1898.
Helena Daily Independent, 4 volumes, 1899.
Helena Daily Independent, 4 volumes, 1897.
Helena Daily Independent, 2 volumes, 1882.
Helena Daily Independent, 1 volume, 1874.
Helena Weekly Independent, 1 volume, 1872-1875.
Anaconda Recorder, 3 volumes, 1897.
Anaconda Recorder, 2 volumes, 1898.
Anaconda Standard, 4 volumes, 1897.
Anaconda Standard, 4 volumes, 1898.
Anaconda Standard, 6 volumes, 1899.
Great Falls News, 1 volume, 1897.
Great Falls News, 1 volume, 1898.

- Philadelphia Weekly Times, 1 volume, 1877-82.
New Northwest, 1 volume, 1897.
Silver State, 1 volume, 1897-98.
Chinook Opinion, 1 volume, 1897.
Chinook Opinion, 1 volume, 1898.
Milk River Eagle, 1 volume, 1897-98.
Philipsburg Citizens Call, 1 volume, 1897-98.
Philipsburg Mail, 1 volume, 1897-98.
Fort Benton Daily River Press, 2 volumes, 1897.
Fort Benton Daily River Press, 2 volumes, 1898.
Fort Benton Daily River Press, 2 volumes, 1899.
Neihart Herald, 1 volume, 1897-98.
Neihart Miner, 1 volume, 1897.
Neihart Miner, 1 volume, 1898.
Belt Valley Times, 1 volume, 1897-98.
Butte Daily Inter Mountain, 4 volumes, 1897.
Butte Daily Inter Mountain, 4 volumes, 1898.
Butte Daily Inter Mountain, 4 volumes, 1899.
Butte Times, 1 volume, 1897-98.
Butte Mining and Railway Review, 1 volume, 1897-98.
Butte Weekly Tribune, 1 volume, 1897-98.
Butte Bystander, 1 volume, 1897-98.
Butte Miner, 4 volumes, 1897.
Butte Miner, 4 volumes, 1898.
Butte Miner, 4 volumes, 1899.
Helena Herald, 1 volume, 1876-74.
Helena Daily Herald, 1 volume, 1878.
Helena Daily Herald, 4 volumes, 1897.
Helena Daily Herald, 4 volumes, 1898.
Helena Daily Herald, 3 volumes, 1899.
Helena Staats Zeitung, 2 volumes, 1897.
Helena Staats Zeitung, 2 volumes, 1898.
Great Falls Daily Leader, 3 volumes, 1897.
Great Falls Daily Leader, 3 volumes, 1898.
Great Falls Daily Leader, 2 volumes, 1899.
Great Falls Daily Tribune, 3 volumes, 1897.
Great Falls Daily Tribune, 3 volumes, 1898.
Great Falls Daily Tribune, 2 volumes, 1899.
Montana Christian Advocate, 1 volume, 1893-97.
Montana Christian Advocate, 1 volume, 1897-1900.
Western Mining World, 2 volumes, 1897.
Western Mining World, 2 volumes, 1898.
Western Mining World, 2 volumes, 1899.
Winston Prospector, 1 volume, 1897.
Jefferson Valley Zephyr, 1 volume, 1897-98.
Clancy Miner, 1 volume, 1897-98.

Clancy Miner, 1 volume, 1899.
Winston Prospector, 1 volume, 1899.
Jefferson Valley Zephyr, 1 volume, 1894-96.
Jefferson County Sentinel, 1 volume, 1897-98.
Townsend Star, 1 volume, 1897-98.
Townsend Messenger, 1 volume, 1891-92.
Bozeman Chronicle, 1 volume, 1897-98.
Bozeman Avant Courier, 1 volume, 1897-98.
Bozeman Avant Courier, 1 volume, 1877-78.
Missoula Daily Democrat, 2 volumes, 1897.
Missoula Daily Messenger, 3 volumes, 1898.
Missoula Evening Democrat, 1 volume, 1897.
Missoula Messenger, 1 volume, 1896-97.
Missoula Evening Democrat, 1896.
Weekly Missoulian, 1 volume, 1873-75.
Montana Fruit Grower, 1 volume, 1899-1900.
Missoula Daily Missoulian, 3 volumes, 1897.
Missoula Daily Missoulian, 4 volumes, 1898.
Montana Fruit Grower, 2 volumes, 1897.
Missoula Messenger, 1 volume, 1899.
Bitter Root Times, 1 volume, 1898-99.
Virginia City Montanian, 1 volume, 1871-72.
Virginia City Madisonian, 1 volume, 1897-98.
Glendive Independent, 1 volume, 1897-98.
Dawson County Review, 1 volume, 1898-1900.
Forsyth Times, 1 volume, 1897-98.
Miles City Weekly News, 1 volume, 1898-1900.
Miles City Daily Yellowstone Journal, 2 volumes, 1897.
Miles City Daily Yellowstone Journal, 2 volumes, 1898.
Miles City Daily Yellowstone Journal, 2 volumes, 1899.
Madison County Monitor, 1 volume, 1897-98.
Miles City Stock Grower, 1 volume, 1897-98.
Billings Gazette, 1 volume, 1897.
Billings Gazette, 1 volume, 1898.
Billings Times, 1 volume, 1897-98.
Livingston Enterprise, 1 volume, 1897-98.
Livingston Herald, 1 volume, 1897-98.
Livingston Post, 1 volume, 1897-98.
Big Timber Pioneer, 1 volume, 1897-98.
Big Timber Express, 1 volume, 1897-98.
Meagher County News and Whole Truth, 1 volume, 1897.
Rocky Mountain Hnsbandman, 1 volume, 1897-98.
Libby Montanian, 1 volume, 1897-98.
Kalispell Inter Lake, 1 volume, 1897.
Kalispell Inter Lake, 1 volume, 1898.
Flathead Herald and Journal, 1 volume, 1897-98.

Ravalli Republican, 1 volume, 1899.
 Valley County Gazette, 1 volume, 1897-99.
 Valley County Times, 1 volume, 1897-98.
 Dillon Tribune, 1 volume, 1897.
 Dillon Tribune, 1 volume, 1898.
 Dillon Examiner, 1 volume, 1897.
 Dillon Examiner, 1 volume, 1898.
 Red Lodge Ticket, 1 volume, 1897-98.
 Stevensville Northwest Tribune, 1 volume, 1897-98.
 Choteau Montanian, 1 volume, 1897-98.
 Dupuyer Acantha, 1 volume, 1897-98.
 Livingston Democrat, 1 volume, 1897-98.
 Carbon County Sentinel, 1 volume, 1898.
 Fergus County Argus, 1 volume, 1897-98.
 Fergus County Argus, 1 volume, 1898.
 Hamilton Western News, 1 volume, 1897-98.
 Ravalli Republican, 1 volume, 1897-98.
 Northwest Magazine, 7 volumes, 1892-99.

PAMPHLETS BOUND IN 1899-1900.

Minutes Congregational Churches in Montana, 1 volume, 1887-92.
 Minutes M. E. Conference of Montana, 1 volume, 1875-89.
 Minutes M. E. Conference of Montana, 1 volume, 1890-98.
 North Montana Mission, 1 volume, 1893-99.
 Convocation Journals, Episcopal Church of Montana, 1 volume, 1897-98.
 Grand Chapter O. E. S. Montana, 1 volume, 1891-99.
 J. H. Crooker's Works, 2 volumes.
 Montana, the Treasure State, 1 volume.
 Reports of Railroads, 1 volume, 1864-76.
 Reports of Prison Commissioners, 1 volume, 1873-98.
 Our Barren Lands, 1 volume, 1875-98.
 Historical Library, Montana, 1 volume, 1891-98.
 Montana Law Library, 1 volume, 1882-95.
 Messages Territorial Governors, 1 volume 1864-89.
 Messages State Governors, 1 volume, 1889-91.
 Proceedings Grand Lodge K. of P. of Montana, 1 volume, 1885-90.
 Proceedings Grand Lodge of A. O. U. W., 1 volume, 1896-99.
 Reports Governors of Montana, 1 volume, 1878-98.
 Montana Directory, 1 volume, 1883-84.
 Court Calendar, 1 volume, 1884-97.
 District Court Calendar, 1 volume, 1888-89.
 Montana College Agriculture, 1 volume, 1893-94.
 Reports on Irrigation, 1 volume.
 Reports Board of Lady Managers World's Columbian Commission, 1 volume.
 Sitting Bull and other Indians, 1 volume.

- Yellowstone Park, 1 volume.
- Laws Requiring Titles to Water, 1 volume.
- Miscellaneous Reports, 1 volume.
- Reports of Helena Board of Trade, 1 volume.
- Public Schools of Helena, 1 volume, 1879-88.
- Public Schools of Helena, 1 volume, 1890-93.
- Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, 1 volume, 1894-98.
- Report of Helena Board of Trade, 1 volume.
- Rules Montana Convention, Constitution and History of its Members.
1 volume, 1889-91.
- Military Code of Montana, 1 volume, 1888-96.
- Montana Press Association, 1 volume, 1885-96.
- Ordinances, City of Helena, 1 volume, 1897.
- Montana State Weather Service, 1 volume, 1892-93.
- Hostile Indians, 1 volume.
- Briefs Clark Senatorial Case, 1 volume.
- Montana W. C. T. U. Sessions 1 volume, 1888-89-90.
- Montana Conventions Constitutional, 1 volume, 1884-89.
- Mines of Montana, 1 volume.
- Reports Supt. Public Instruction, Montana, 1 volume, 1872-88.
- Report Commissioners for the Insane, 1 volume, 1892-98.
- Reports Auditors and Treasurers, Montana, 1 volume, 1869-83.
- Reports Auditors and Treasurers, Montana, 1 volume 1885-89.
- Reports Auditors and Treasurers, Montana, 1 volume, 1889-98.
- Histories of Counties of Montana, 1 volume, 1872-95.
- Records of Stock and Brands, 1 volume, 1872-91.
- Reports Board of Stock Commissioners, 1 volume, 1886-99.
- Stock Farms, 1 volume, 1882-93.
- Speeches by Hon. T. H. Carter and Lee Mantle, 1 volume, 1890-96.
- Laws of the Territory of Montana, 1st Session, 1 volume, 1864-65.
- Anaconda Standard Almanac, 1 volume, 1892-94.
- Grand Commandery of K. T. Montana, 1 volume, 1888-97.
- Montana Grand Army and National G. A. R. and Sons of the American
Revolution, 1 volume, 1881-83-94.
- Laws of the Territory of Montana, 1st Session, 1 volume, 1864-65.
- Speech of Hon. Martin Maginnis at Reunion Army Potomac, 1 volume.
- House Journal Montana Territory, 2nd Session, 1 volume, 1866.
- Laws of Montana Territory, 3rd Session, 1 volume, 1866.
- Laws of Montana Territory, 8th Session, 1 volume, 1874.
- Laws of Montana Territory, 10th Session, 1 volume, 1877.
- Laws of Montana Territory, 11th Session, 1 volume, 1879.
- Laws of Montana Territory, 13th Session, 1 volume, 1883.
- House Journal Montana State, 5th Session, 2 volumes, 1897.
- House Journal Montana State, 6th Session, 1 volume, 1899.
- House Journal Montana Territory, 14th Session, 1 volume, 1885.
- Senate Journal Montana State, 4th Session, 2 volumes, 1895.

Senate Journal Montana State, 6th Session, 1 volume, 1899.
 Reports Supt. Public Instruction, 1 volume, 1891-98.
 Almanacs, 1 volume, 1803-1804.
 American Jewish Historical Society, 1 volume, 1897-1900.
 American Catholic Historical Society, 1 volume, 1897.
 American Catholic Historical Society, 1 volume, 1898.
 American Catholic Historical Society, 1 volume, 1899.
 Potter's American Monthly, 2 volumes, 1875.
 Potter's American Monthly, 2 volumes, 1876.
 Potter's American Monthly, 1 volume, 1877.
 Potter's American Monthly, 1 volume, 1878.
 Journals of American Folk Lore, 6 volumes.
 Journal of the Association of Engineering Soc., 12 volumes.
 Magazine of Western History, 1 volume, 1889-90.
 Magazine of Western History, 1 volume, 1890.
 Magazine of Western History, 1 volume, 1890-91.
 Magazine of Western History, 1 volume, 1891.
 Irrigation in India, 1 volume.
 American Irrigation Engineering, 1 volume.
 Rockies Magazine, 1 volume, 1892-93.
 Rockies Magazine, 1 volume, 1894-96.
 Montana Lodge Record, 1 volume, 1892-93.
 The Fishes of Montana, 1 volume.
 Reports of American Historical Association, 5 volumes, 1889-95.
 A System of Geography, 1 volume, 1701.
 Magazine of American History, 33 volumes.
 Picturesque California and the Rocky Mountains, 1 volume.
 Montana Resources, 1 volume.
 Harpers Weekly, 1 volume.
 Battle of the Big Hole, 1 volume.
 American Bar Association, 1 volume, 1878-80.
 Speeches by W. F. Sanders, U. S. Senate, 1 volume, 1892.
 Secretary Interior, Reports on Montana, 1 volume, 1864-88.
 Irrigation Pamphlets, 1 volume.
 Reports Yellowstone National Park, 1 volume.

COMPLETE SETS.

Completing files of state societies' proceedings has been a very difficult matter, but we hope in future these reports will be filed without our asking. Mr. Jacob Loeb was very generous in his response to the call for files of Knights of Pythias and other Grand Lodge proceedings. Mr. Garrett for Odd Fellows' Magazine, Bishop Brewer for Episcopal Magazine of the state and convocation proceedings, Mr. Hovey and Mr. Sizer for Engineering Society reports, and Rev. Van Orsdell for M. E. Church.

Duplicate of our Laws, Council and House Journals, pamphlet form, sell for \$1.00 per copy, from Statute Publishing Co., Washington, D. C., but they only offered us 50 cents per copy. We, therefore, have given some to our State schools, and sent some to State Historical Libraries, who gave us so much valuable material. We have sorted some 2,500 duplicates from the library, and are now ready for taking the lists for catalogue. These duplicates have been sent back to the government and to the state schools.

CATALOGUE.

In reply to a query from the Librarian of the Historical Library of Montana, the following were received from the Societies and State Librarians of the country:

"The New Jersey State Library has no system of catalogues. I have been trying to induce the Legislature to have a card catalogue introduced, and have made a classification of books and I am hopeful of success.

As ours is almost entirely a reference library, you will see that I think the card system is a good one for such libraries; in fact, it appears to me that there is no end to the benefits that might be made to accrue."

From the Rhode Island Historical Society the following:

"In reply to your query of Oct. 10, would say that we are using the card catalogue system, and do not see how any other system could be superior for every day use in the library."

From the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society the following:

"We use the A. L. A. Standard Accession book and the card system for our library and feel that it is the only correct system for the convenience of all concerned."

From the Historical Department of Iowa the following:

"We use the Dewey system and the card catalogue. We think the card system satisfactory for any library. Of course, it is convenient to have a printed catalogue also if there are funds for it."

From the Minnesota Historical Society the following:

"We have all our books and pamphlets catalogued by cards of authors and subjects. This seems to us far better than any book catalogue but the latter is in use by the British Museum, the largest library in the world. Our card catalogue now has about 72,000 cards, referring to about 65,000 books and pamphlets."

From the Michigan State Library the following:

"The Dewey system of classification is used in the Michigan State Library, the catalogue we are now making being a classed catalogue. The card system is the only perfect system for a reference or any other library."

From the State Historical Society of Wisconsin the following:

"We use, with modifications, Cutter's catalogue rules also, with numerous modifications to suit our library, his system of classification.

Of course we use catalogue cards—could not conceive of a reference or any other library of importance doing without them."

From the Indiana State Library the following:

"We are using the printed catalogue and the card catalogue, the printed catalogue chiefly for those persons who do not come into the library to look up reference, and the card catalogue for all other uses. We could not dispense with the card catalogue at all. We are re-cataloguing our entire library including public documents and classifying by the decimal classification."

From the State Historical Society of Iowa the following:

"For reference library the card system is the best."

From the Missouri Historical Society the following:

"We have been using an old-style card catalogue, but are on the point of changing to one of the later Card Systems."

"We consider a 'Card Catalogue' as indispensable."

From the Historical Society of Pennsylvania the following:

"We use the card catalogue in our library (reference library only) author and subject cards."

From the State Library of South Dakota the following:

"The state has never made appropriation for the cataloguing of the State Library, consequently we are unable to give you any pointers in regard to the matter of which you speak."

From Mr. W. H. Scott, State Librarian, no place given.

"Unquestionably the card system is the best, but very expensive at the start."

From the Historical Society of Kansas the following:

"In the library of our Historical Society we use the card system of cataloguing and think it is the most convenient and practicable. We use Chas. A. Cutter's 'Rules for a Dictionary Catalogue' and Dewey's Card Catalogue Rules.' They can both be obtained of the Library Bureau, 215 Madison Street, Chicago. Mr. Cutter's 'Rules' were originally published by the U. S. Bureau of Education, as Part II of the Special Report on Public Libraries. It was reprinted as late as 1891 and it is possible that a copy might be secured by application to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

We have not yet completed the card cataloguing of our library, but as the library is arranged according to the Dewey Decimal System of Classification it is easy of reference."

From the New York Library the following:

"Replying to your inquiry of the 19th inst., concerning the use of cards

for reference library catalogue. I do not think you could find anything more satisfactory. A card catalogue is manipulated more easily than any other form of catalogue, and is now in general use in American libraries."

From the Connecticut Historical Society the following:

"This library uses the card system for its catalogue, and I believe that the most desirable system for a reference library."

From the Illinois State Historical Library the following:

"We are using the card catalogue, which we find in every way satisfactory for a reference library, as much fuller entries can be made on a card than would be possible in a printed list.

We hope soon to send you a copy of our printed catalogue which is now in press."

From the New Hampshire Historical Society the following:

"I am now reclassifying our large library with the intention of re-cataloguing, and propose to use the Dewey system. That is used in the regular State Library, which has just finished cataloguing. The card system is the only one that can always be kept complete up to date. The Boston Public Library uses the Dictionary system, and in some respects I consider that the best. Presume you have the works prepared by the government for the 5,000 volumes library of the Chicago Exposition, exemplifying the Dewey, Cutter and Dictionary systems. Shall be happy to aid you in any way I am able."

From the State Law Library of Utah the following:

"We use both the catalogue (book) and the card system. The card system is an excellent scheme, for when an accession is made to the library, all that is necessary is to slip another card in the case and your catalogue is complete, and of course it is very inexpensive, that is, after your case has been bought. Personally, I think the book catalogue is a little the handier, arranged as ours is, by author and subject, both. Of course we also arrange the card case the same way—by author and subject. However, for a library that is being added to all the time, I think a card case is a very good scheme."

From the Tennessee State Library the following:

"We are very much "out of date" as to both our catalogue and general library. A condition that will be remedied only when Tennessee abandons her two year term for the librarian."

This is the only library reported as changing librarians, except for incompetency or through the death of the librarian.

From the State Library of Colorado the following:

"The general literature of our library is catalogued under the "Dewey System," which we find very useful and helpful to our patrons. However, if you wish a catalogue of the Library to send throughout your State, you will be obliged to publish an "Author List" or a catalogue. If I can assist you in any way do not hesitate to ask me."

From the Maryland Historical Society the following:

"This library employs the dictionary catalogue system. We use three card catalogues, one for bound books, one for pamphlets, and one for manuscripts of which we have a large collection."

From the Oregon Historical Society the following:

"Since our Society is yet in long clothes, so to speak, we have not adopted any system of cataloguing. Must come to it very soon, however. According to my observations, the card system is preferable to any other."

From the Historical Society of the State of Maine the following:

"I should say by all means make your card index in order to strengthen your memory of what your library contains. Many people prefer to ask questions rather than to search a catalogue and you need to be prepared for them. The fuller your card index the more useful your library may become."

"We began our M. H. S. Library index twenty years ago enclosed card, but since that many new systems have been introduced and I should now use a larger card."

We have not room for a cabinet for card catalogue in our present crowded quarters, but I trust the card catalogue will be used in the new rooms and put up in neat tasty case such as can be purchased from the Library Bureau of Chicago or elsewhere.

DUTIES OF LIBRARIANS.

Your attention is called to the section referring to the duties of the librarians of the two (?) departments.

Section 2384 It is the duty of the librarian of each department:

1. To be in attendance at the library during office hours.
2. To purchase, under the direction of the Trustees, all books, maps, engravings, paintings, furniture and supplies for the libraries.
3. To number and stamp all books, maps, papers, and pamphlets belonging to the library and keep a catalogue thereof, and, as the means are provided therefor, to have the same printed and distributed, under the direction of the Trustees.
4. To have bound all books, pamphlets and papers when directed thereto.
5. To keep a register of all books and property belonging to the libraries, the additions made each year and the cost thereof.
6. To keep a register of all books or other property belonging to or taken from the library, under the authority of the Trustees.
7. To establish and maintain a system of domestic and foreign exchange of books, maps or other publications, and to obtain from the Secretary of State such numbers of all State publications as may be needed to supply the demands of the system established.

Section 2393 In addition to the duties prescribed in the foregoing section, the librarian of the Historical and Miscellaneous department shall, under the direction of the Trustees thereof,

1. Procure by purchase, exchange or donation, as far as means and opportunity allow, all books, writings, letters, journals, and narratives of pioneers, as well as autographs, maps and charts, illustrative of or relating to the history of Montana as a Territory or State.

2. He shall also procure specimens of the metals and minerals, of the flora and fauna of the State, together with natural curiosities and antiquities, preserving, designating and displaying the same under rules prescribed by the Trustees.

3. He shall procure copies of all newspapers published in the State, also far as possible, of all books, magazines, pamphlets, written or published in the State, and have the same suitably bound for reference and preservation.

4. He shall each year publish a volume of transactions and contributions, under the supervision of the Trustees, who shall also direct the distribution of the same to promote exchanges and secure additions to the library.

You will see the duties of Historical Librarian are much more arduous than the law department. The labor required in the Historical Department, no one pair of hands can do; your librarian has employed and paid from her salary for help a portion of almost every month. This she has done willingly and asks no return, but, for the removal to the capitol and the completion of the catalogue and extra labor on the old newspaper files now stored in the garrets, together with the preparation of a forthcoming volume, "Contributions to the Historical Society of Montana," an assistant will be needed, beyond a doubt, for several months of the next year, if not all the time.

MUSEUM.

Article 2, of Section 2,393, presupposes the librarian has the gift of securing without funds, things of great value. The present incumbent does not profess to have a supernatural talent for begging, nor does she regard it as a requisite of a good librarian. She has, however, by persistent effort, been able to add quite a number of things to the museum. The college at Bozeman has promised in exchange for duplicate books sent them, to put up the flora for us, we will have to purchase the cabinet to install it, in the new rooms.

The University at Missoula has also offered in exchange for duplicate books sent them, to give us the insects of the state. They have sent one case of butterflies, beautifully prepared, as a pledge of the speedy fulfillment of their promise; but no clause of the librarian's duties has been more difficult to perform than the articles quoted above, and for which there should be liberal appropriations. The state surely does not need

to beg from its citizens a creditable exhibit of its own resources, we are greatly indebted to Hon. Warren Toole for a lovely collection of Montana birds and to W. A. Clark for Flathead Indian curios and bead work. These are the largest and most valuable contributions of articles spoken of in Section 2,393 the librarian is required to procure.

The Allen collection should be purchased. Mr. Clark offers \$200 if the legislature will give the other \$600. Hon. Ed Cardwell gave \$5.00 and Mrs. David Williams donated \$1.00. These came in response to several hundred letters sent out begging for it. A large number of old note books, merchandise account books and deeds and similar material of early days, have been given us recently. Some valuable manuscript has been purchased and more should be secured from the old scout and Indian leader, William Hamilton, as well as many other of the early settlers. We have obtained also matter of interest for several chapters of future volumes, one from Mrs. Gilpatrick, the daughter of our honored citizen—James Fergus—this will appear in volume 4. Perhaps no document in the library has attained more attention than the Vigilante oath as taken by Captain Williams' band, December 23, 1863. The Captain heads the list of signers. This was given us by Mr. John Lott of Twin Bridges. Another document of almost equal interest given us by Granville Stuart is the receipt for Henry Plummer's coffin. The certificate of the first election held in what is now Montana was given us by Mr. Stuart, also and has a great many names (30 in all) of the oldest old timers in Missoula County, Washington Territory, 1862. The number of our documents, portraits, etc., has doubled, yes, threefold, in the past two years. The walls are full and quantities stowed away to frame and to use in illustrating future books. We are glad to report a number of valuable and interesting relics in our possession from the Spanish-American War. The old cannon given by Col. Kessler, the flags, the organ, the truck from Santiago but we hope to have a room filled with such curios. Kansas and Nebraska report a very large collection, and the First Montana has made a name for itself of which we feel proud, but in twenty-five years from now, unless a muster roll and some officials records are placed in the archives of the Historical Department, little can be gathered from its history.

We give here the list of additions to the museum during the past two years.

ADDITIONS TO THE MUSEUM AND LIBRARY BY EXCHANGE AND
DONATIONS DURING 1899-1900.

Flathead Indian Collection, W. A. Clark, Butte, Montana.

Buffalo Skull, Flint Lock Gun, R. G. Davies, Helena, Mont.

Picture First Constitutional Convention, Mrs. S. C. Gilpatrick, Helena, Mont.

Picture Chief Joseph—Nez Perce, Mr. Geo. P. Reeves, Helena, Mont.

Picture Judge Buck, Associate Justice, Mrs. Buck, New Haven, Conn.

Picture Bishop Tuttle and Wife, First Bishop of Montana, Rev. Daniel Tuttle, St. Louis, Mo.

Picture Bishop Brewer, Helena, Mont.

Picture Helen P. Clark, first woman Co. Supt. Schools in Montana, Helena, Mont.

Patents for land in Kentucky, 1835-1839, Col. Hundley, Helena, Mont.

Photograph of Highest Peak in Montana—Granite, Stanley Koch, Bozeman, Mont.

Photographs of Summit between Gallatin and Madison Rivers, Stanley Koch, Bozeman, Mont.

Photograph of Old Timers in Gallatin Valley, Dr. Traphagen, Bozeman, Mont.

Photograph of Crandall's grave, Dr. Traphagen, Bozeman, Mont.

Photograph of Oldest Houses in Missoula, Dr. Lombard, Missoula, Mont.

Photograph of Road Agent Rock between Dillon and Bannack, Mrs. Geo. Cowan, Boulder, Mont.

Photograph of First Legislative Hall, Bannack, Mrs. Geo. Cowan, Boulder, Mont.

Photograph of Plummer's Gallows, Mrs. Geo. Cowan, Boulder, Mont.

Photograph of W. A. Clark.

Photograph of J. P. Woolman, Territorial Auditor.

Photograph of D. H. Weston, Territorial Treasurer.

Photograph of Mrs. D. H. Weston, Pioneer School Teacher.

Photograph of Mrs. Carpenter, Pioneer Woman.

Photograph of Wm. H. Parkinson, Pioneer.

Photograph of Mrs. L. C. Ballou, School Teacher.

Photograph of N. P. Langford, St. Paul, R. E. Fisk, Helena, Mont.

Steel Engraving of Lincoln's Cabinet 40 years old, Mrs. R. E. Fisk, Helena, Mont.

Volume Picturesque California, Mrs. R. E. Fisk, Helena, Mont.

California Knapsack—Book, Mr. La Croix, City.

Books, 3 volumes, Frank Patten, Helena, Mont.

Badges and Picture of Arch in Butte, erected in honor of the return of 1st Mont. Reg., Oct., 1899, Lee Mantle, Butte, Montana.

Photograph Montana Fair Directors, 1871, Col. Hundley, Helena, Mont.

Directory Montana State House, World's Col. Exposition, L. H. Hershfield, Helena, Mont.

Certificates of 1st Electoral Vote of Montana with Photograph of the three Electors, F. M. Malone, Miles City, Mont.

Pres. McKinley's photograph, with autograph presented by himself.

Wm. Bryan's photograph and autograph letter with it.

Picture of Council and House of 1887, Col. Hundley, Helena, Mont.

House and Council Journals, Col. Hundley, Helena, Mont.

Picture First Flouring Mill in Montana, 1865, Dr. Traphagen, Bozeman, Mont.

Tapestry from a tomb in South America, Granville Stuart, Butte, Mont.

Record of First Election held in Montana, 1862, Granville Stuart, Butte, Mont.

Receipt for Plummer's Coffin, 1863, Granville Stuart, Butte, Mont.

Note of Geo. Ives, Granville Stuart, Butte, Mont.

Six Photographs of Historic spots in Helena, Taylor the photographer, Helena, Mont.

Barnacles and shells from Vancouver, Stanley Bryan, Helena, Mont.

Badges of Political Conventions, Whitfield McConnell, Helena, Mont.

Badges Silver Bow, Edwin S. Booth, Helena, Mont.

Photograph of Dr. A. H. Mitchell, Deer Lodge, Montana.

Birds, Fish and other valuable curios, John Fannin, Victoria, B. C.

Shells, etc., P. B. Randolph, Seattle, Wash.

Alaskan Bird Skin, Percy Kennet, Victor, Mont.

Grebe Duck, Seattle, Wash.,

Collection Montana Birds, E. W. Toole, Helena, Mont.

Mountain Lion, Montana Club, Helena, Mont.

Beaver, Mrs. Katherine Link, Helena, Mont.

Photograph Dr. Steele, Pioneer of Montana.

Photograph Judge H. N. Blake, Territorial Associate Justice.

Photograph Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Rumley, Montana Pioneers.

Photograph Elizur Beach, Montana Pioneer.

Photograph J. K. Toole, Montana's First State Governor.

Photograph Allard Herd Buffalo, Harry Walker, City.

Spanish Cannon, 1776, Col. Kessler, Butte, Mont.

Organ from the Philippines, pictures, bills of fare, of 1st Montana, Chaplain Stull, Billings, Mont.

Fish, corals, shells, etc, Smithsonian Institute.

Picture of Helena, 1865, L. Auerbach, San Francisco.

Picture of Helena, 1866, Mrs. C. K. Wells, Helena, Mont.

Connecticut Herald, 1811-1812, Mrs. R. E. Fisk, Helena, Mont.

Yellowstone Park Curios, Mrs. Wm. B. Hundley, Helena, Mont.

Photograph of Mr. Milot, Montana pioneer, Helena, Mont.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Newspapers of Garfield's death, Mrs. Corwin, Helena, Mont.

Georgia Papers, 1864, Mrs. Steadman, Helena, Mont.

Vicksburg paper, "The Citizen," July, 1863, Mr. Tillinghast, Boulder, Mont.

Indian needle work, Helen Clark, Helena, Mont.

Photograph of Indians of Oklahoma, Helen Clark, Helena, Mont.

Photograph of Ex-Pres. Harrison, with autograph letter, Indianapolis.

Bullet taken at Santiago, Mrs. C. K. Cole, Helena, Mont.

Truck for shells used at Santiago, J. G. Sanders, Santiago.

Manila Cigar, Lieut. Asa Fisk, Philippines.

Soldier's money belt, Lieut. Asa Fisk, Philippines.

Silk flags, returned by 1st Mont., Philippines.

Crude carving on weather vane, Capt. Sanders, Philippines.

Newspapers from 1st Montana Boys, Philippines.

Red Cross flag made by Mrs. Lippincott, returned from the Philippines.

Piece of first flouring mill in Utah, Mrs. Jesse Phelps, Helena, Mont.

Skull of bear from Henry's lake, Col. Humdley, Helena, Mont.

Gavel from pieces of Spanish War Vessels, Lieut. Hannah, Philippines.

Small Filipino flag, Wm. Radis, Co. A., 1st Montana.

Foreupine quills, Ethel Gardner, Livingston, Mont.

Old Payne Hotel, relic of 1867, Chas. Ellis, Helena, Mont.

Indian shell sleeve buttons, Hardy Bryan, Helena, Mont.

Case Montana Butterflies, Missoula University.

Files of Newspapers, Helena Public Library.

Council and House Journals, C. Hedges, Helena, Mont.

Council and House Journals, Granville Stuart, Butte, Mont.

Photograph Maj. Culbertson, Major Brackett, Fridley, Mont.

Photograph Joseph Meek, Indian Scout, Major Brackett, Fridley, Mont.

Photograph of Mayor Bennett, Virginia City, Mont.

Photograph D. E. Folsom, White Sulphur Springs, Mont.

Photo Supreme Court of Montana, 1900.

Map of Montana, 1886, Mrs. C. K. Wells, Helena, Mont.

Picture of Gen. Custer, N. Custer, Michigan.

Life of Custer, and Boots and Saddles, with autograph letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Custer, New York.

Old Records—Montana, Frank McKeen, Virginia City.

Placer Mining Deed, Aug., 1864 Frank McKeen, Virginia City.

Old account book of stage company, E. Pollinger, Twin Bridges.

Vigilante Oath, Dec. 24, 1863, J. Lott, Twin Bridges.

Photographs of National Yellowstone Park Expedition, whose members were attacked by Nez Perce Indians in 1877, presented by Andrew Weikert.

Mineral specimens, John Larson, Marysville, Mont.

Mineral specimens, Alex Swan, Helena, Mont.

Piece Corner Stone, Capitol Building, Mrs. I. Kirkendall, Helena, Mont.

Woman's Capital Committee books, Mrs. I. Kirkendall, Helena, Mont.

First Relief Committee books, Mrs. R. E. Fisk, Helena, Mont.

Silver Medal for Bravery, Thos. Gallagher, Helena, Mont.

Slave Document, Kentucky, 1807, Greensburg, Indiana.

Slave Document, Kentucky, 1821, Greensburg, Indiana.

Tables, chairs, and carpets from Montana State House at Omaha Fair, presented by W. H. Sutherland, Montana Commissioner, through the advice of Gov. R. B. Smith.

Pictures of Agricultural Exhibit at Chicago, 1893, painted by a government expert; given to the Historical rooms for safe keeping by Gov. Smith.

Crow Indian arrows and fan, A. Allen, Columbus, Mont.

Pieces of Seattle Wharf, eaten by the Teredo Navalis, Emil Starz, Helena, Mont.

Photograph N. W. McConnell, Whitfield McConnell, Helena, Mont.

Mexican Indian Work in Shells, Mrs. James Ryan, Helena, Mont.

Mexican Lizard, Mrs. James Ryan, Helena, Mont.

Mexican Moccasins, Mrs. James Ryan, Helena, Mont.

Programs Woman's Club, Mrs. C. B. Nolan, Helena, Mont.

Programs Current Topic Club, Mrs. C. B. Nolan, Helena, Mont.

Programs Elks' Reunions, Mr. L. A. Walker, Helena, Mont.

Reports of A. O. U. W., Mr. James Sullivan, Helena, Mont.

Magazine of Odd Fellows, Mr. M. J. Garrett, Helena, Mont.

Magazine of Engineers' Societies, Mr. Sizer, Hovey and others, Helena, Mont.

Program Nat. Federation Clubs, Mrs. C. H. Moore, Butte, Mont.

Pictures of Oregon Indians, Mr. Rutter, North Yakima, Ore.

Reports of Knights of Pythias, Mr. Jacob Loeb, Helena, Mont.

Up to Nov. 30, 1900, the collection of the Historical Department includes the following:

Bound volumes of newspapers	970
Granville Stuart Collection	720
Guthrie collection and other rare old books	131
Bound books on Montana	375
Cloth and sheep Government Documents	6659
Bound Doc's and Histories from other states of U. S.	4000

Total bound

12855

PAMPHLETS.

Pamphlets on Montana	400
Pamphlets from other states	4721
Pamphlets from Government	4500

Total Pamphlets

9621

This does not include pamphlets in the north garret, which will, no doubt swell the number to 10,000 pamphlets and 13,000 bound books.

We also have framed pieces as follows:

Portraits	110
Maps	17
Manuscripts	41
Pictures of Places	42
<hr/>	
Total	210

SALES.

Letters were sent all school districts regarding Vol. II and offering it at the low price of \$2.00 per volume, but few clerks responded, compared to the 800 letters sent.

MAPS.

Greater care should be taken of the maps. They constitute a very important part of the library and should be in a convenient form for reference. We have endeavored to secure a copy of every map ever issued in Montana. The oldest of which has been framed, but atlas form on rolling shelves as newspapers are placed, would be a good way to keep a larger part of them. The library is in possession of a large and valuable collection, some dating back to 1794. We have also the maps connected with the "History of the Civil War," sent us by the government and these should be placed easy of access. They are now in rolls in the garret. Maps of our neighbor states are often called for, particularly Idaho, Utah, Arizona and California, where many of our citizens have investments. These have been just tacked on the wall, or doors, and outside of cases, where they may be seen, but they will be soon destroyed in that way. Recent maps of our new possessions, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and a map of Alaska have been used constantly. The one of the Philippines is now mounted and framed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence containing valuable suggestions from the librarians of years of experience; has been a constant pleasure and a source of incalculable help. One before me from Mr. Prince of Bloomington, Ill., Historical Society of McLean Co., when he sent their Vol. III. He says "You have at hand at least three subjects that deserve your attention and must be treated now or not at all.

1st. The old Mountain trapper and hunter, some of these must be left who, under skillful interviewing would afford rich results.

2nd. The gold hunters and prospectors before the advent of machinery.

3rd. The wild Indians before their subjection by the whites. The personal knowledge of these things is rapidly passing; as matters of personal knowledge, they must be gathered now or not at all."

It is with deep regret we had to reply that no appropriation had been made for gathering such data. Our state is large, expense of travel very heavy, that we had able men for such work, and the librarian could do it also, but had no one to leave in her absence.

Another letter of Wisconsin Librarian before me, from Mr. Thwaites, on the policy of permitting outside persons to copy our rare pictures for publication; use our manuscripts, etc. He advises greatest caution in this regard.

Still another from the president of the National Association of State Librarians, C. B. Galbreath, and Librarian of the Ohio State Library, I give it in full with program, with the hope that in future you will see your way clear to aid your librarian in an effort to attend. Every number on the program presented subjects we should know more about. Trustee and Librarian alike could be greatly benefited by attendance at such a meeting:

Mrs. Laura E. Howey,

State Librarian, Helena, Mont.

Dear Mrs. Howey:

Inclosed you will find partial program of the coming meeting of the National Association of State Librarians. A complete printed program will be mailed you soon.

I need not speak of the importance of such a meeting. State Librarians are to some extent dependent upon each other. They have like problems to solve. Surely no class of public servants could profit more by thorough organization.

In these days a new field opens up to the state librarian. Many questions have been raised in regard to the mission of the state library. To consider these, to compare methods, and to devise better plans for administering what have long been recognized as the essential function of the state library, are among the objects of our Association. Come and give us a report of the work in your state. We need your help and shall be more than pleased to have you with us.

You are somewhat distant from the place of meeting. Many Libraries bears the expense of a representative to these meetings. The governing board of your library would doubtless be willing to assist you in this matter. The trip east is one that will bring you within easy reach of many libraries, among them the Library of Congress.

Trusting that we may have the pleasure of meeting you at Harrisburg, I am,

Very truly yours

C. B. GALBREATH,

Pres. N. A. S. L.

National Association of State Librarians.

The next meeting of the National Association of State Librarians will be held in Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 20-22. Gov. Wm. A. Stone will deliver the address of welcome in the capitol building on the evening of Nov. 20. Following is a partial program:

What books should a state library aim to get?

MISS MAUD THAYER,

State Librarian of Illinois.

To what extent should a state library keep files of newspapers published outside of the state?

L. D. CARVER,

State Librarian of Maine.

Should the library commission of the state be identical with the governing board of the state library?

ARTHUR H. CHASE,

State Librarian of New Hampshire.

Relations of state libraries to the Library of Congress.

HERBERT PUTMAN,

Librarian of Congress.

Printed catalogues for a state library.

DR. GEORGE EDWARD REED,

State Librarian of Pennsylvania.

How may government documents be made more useful to the public?

MISS ADELAIDE R. HASSE,

New York Public Library.

Relations of a state library, state law library and state historical Society.

W. E. HENRY,

State Librarian of Indiana.

To what extent should the books of a state library be loaned to the citizens of the state?

MELVIL DEWEY,

Director of the State Library N. Y.

Collection and preservation of newspaper clippings upon historical, genealogical and biographical subjects.

C. B. TILLENHAST,

State Librarian of Massachusetts.

To what extent should the state library enter the field of the state museum?

H. C. BUCHANNAN,

State Librarian of New Jersey.

L. C. Ferrell, Supt. of Public Documents, Washington, D. C., and R. L. Falkner, Chief of Documents Division of the Library of Congress have been invited to deliver addresses and are expected to be present.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange.—We should have at least fifty copies of each report from the state officers, both elective and appointive; our western states, even Utah's and Nevada's public documents come to us sheep bound. We should surely be able to send them a pamphlet in return. Upon asking for them to exchange we were informed that not enough are ordered printed to allow us more than one for the office. We have had hard work to secure the House and Senate Journals and copy of the laws; this should not be the case. The only nearly complete set of journals in the state are in the possession of the Historical Library—and it should remain intact—and have copies enough to exchange. Your attention is called to an excellent provision in the law of Indiana regarding this matter and to other equally appropriate suggestions from their report.

CATALOGUE AND BULLETINS (INDIANA) 1898.

Some Points Neglected.

"Since the library was separated from the office of the Secretary of State and became an independent institution in 1841 (Acts 1841, p. 114), the laws governing the State Library has required certain duties of the Librarian. One of these duties is the preservation of several copies of the Legislative Journals of each session. The text of the law of 1841, which still remains the law, is as follows:

Sec. 17, p. 118. It shall be the duty of the State Librarian to select from the journals and laws now on hand, twenty copies of the Journal of the House for each year, and ten copies of the Journals of the Senate, and thirty copies of the General Laws, and fifteen copies of the Local Laws for each year, including the Territorial Legislature; and he shall put the same in the room immediately south and adjoining the present library room, placing each year together, and mark the same; the copies remaining after the selection here directed shall be piled up in said room in yearly packages, and in good order, each year to be designated in some cheap and proper manner; and yearly hereafter he shall select and put up a like number as aforesaid, laying away the surplus as before directed.

It would be fair to expect that from such a law the State Library might be able to produce at least one complete set of legislative documents, but it is now impossible to do so.

Another excellent provision of the Indiana Law is given here. Further, the same act of 1841 also requires the State Librarian to take charge of and preserve all legislative papers, as follows:

Sec. 19, p. 118. It shall be the duty of the Principal Secretary of the Senate, and the Principal Clerk of the House to hand over to the Librarian, immediately after the final action of both Houses, each and every bill or joint resolution lost upon its final passage, and all petitions, memorials, remonstrances, and communications from the Governor which are not journalized, and at the close of each session, they shall also hand over to the librarian all bills laid upon the table and unacted on, together with those that were definitely postponed."

Reports Indiana State Library, continued:

"The same requirement is made still more specific by the law of 1846 (Acts 1846, p. 76), Section 14. It would be fair to assume that we now possess in good order all legislative papers from 1841 at least to the present, but after three weeks work for three persons in the storage room of the basement in the most chaotic mass of material, it was discovered that we have had not a legislative paper back of 1861, and only a handful or those of 1861, except some minutes of the Assembly from 1842 to 1847.

Our Legislative History back of 1863, except the bills that became laws, is totally obliterated."

I am placing no censure, but fulfilling the part of my official duty which requires the Librarian to report the condition of the library." As it seems the time to agitate the subject of TRAVELING LIBRARIES we quote from same report in regard to them.

TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

"Several States have established what they choose to call traveling libraries in connection with their respective State Libraries, and all reports so far have indicated that they have met the fullest support from the people, and that many otherwise barren spots have been made to bloom. These libraries consist of a collection of books, ranging from twenty-five to one hundred volumes, selected upon some subject or of a miscellaneous nature, which are furnished by the State Library and sent to schools, granges, Sunday schools, study clubs and such other organizations as will become responsible for the care and return of these books.

They are retained from one to six months, and returned to the State Library. In a state where there is no general library system they have been found very valuable and have grown very strong in popular favor.

With such a given library system as we have already described, the traveling library would still be of great service to our State to study

clubs, which are always in need of specific helps, as most of them find themselves unable to secure, and as the ordinary public library does not provide. If such a system can never become generally helpful, the creation of this system merely for study clubs will meet in Indiana a very hearty response from many of our most intelligent and progressive citizens, and will be a source of great good to the State. I shall be glad to see such a system established even if it start upon a very small scale. Merely for study clubs it can be conducted at small expense, and I am sure will become popular. I believe, however, there is no hope of a traveling library system ever administering to the intelligence of the whole State."

COLLECTING MONTANA MATERIAL.

The State Library has done much towards collecting the records of our own life in the way of collecting books upon all subjects, written by residents of Montana, but it has not done what it should have done. While we have a collection that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to duplicate if destroyed, we know of a great many books written by residents of Montana which do not appear upon our shelves. I believe it is within the mission of the State Library to become an especial collector of our State history to the fullest possible degree. We should purchase all material that can in any way throw additional light upon our own history.

We have not done it, and cannot until a larger fund is placed at the disposal of the library. There is scarcely a month in the year, in fact scarcely a week, in which some valuable document or relic or curio relating to some phase of our life is not sold from our State and taken to some foreign library while it should have been purchased by and preserved in our State Library as a part of our State history. With our present funds we cannot compete in the markets with the larger and more progressive libraries in the East.

We are losing almost daily valuable portions of our history which ought not to be permitted to go from us, and when it is once gone it is forever beyond the possibility of our reach. When the State's pride in its own life shall match the State's wealth such cannot longer continue.

A MONTANA BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Although we are unable to purchase all that our State has produced, the Library has for the past ten years been making every pos-

sible effort to collect at least the names of writers and the names of all books, pamphlets and magazine articles which have been published in periodicals of national reputation. This is being done in the hope that soon we may publish a bibliography of our State of which we shall be exceedingly proud.

LEGISLATIVE JOURNALS.

The following is a wise suggestion from Mr. Henry:

"Our Senate, House and Documentary Journals contain the political and financial history of the State, and are the only medium through which the people can inform themselves of the management of the State and the conduct of their official servants.

But the individual who attempts to inform himself upon the details of the management of the State's interest and resources will find himself in almost hopeless confusion. The reports are well made and clearly stated, but they are so put together and so totally lacking in all means of search that the attempt to find a specific fact is an undertaking that only the most persistent will attempt.

This may not be a part of the Librarian's business, yet the fact is so forced upon the attention of the Librarian almost every day that he feels constrained to say something both for his own protection and for that of the best patrons of the Library.

In almost all cases we lack indexes, and in some cases the title pages are insufficient, and not frequently, the back titles are wholly without uniformity and sometimes wrong.

I would respectfully recommend the committee or person having this work in charge to carefully inspect the Massachusetts and the Pennsylvania documents, and find if it will not be possible at slight additional expense to make our documents of much greater value to all who care to use them.'

DISTRIBUTION OF STATE PUBLICATIONS.

"The distribution of State publications has so far not been well done and the reason for the partial failure is very apparent, and no censure rests upon any one. No work is ever systematically performed for which no one is responsible. For this reason alone our State publications have been very poorly distributed.

The law very specifically provides for the distribution of laws and Legislative Journals, but outside of these four publications there is no order provided consequently no person and no library, not even the State Library, ever has or can make a complete collection of our State documents. I have tried to keep trace of all publications for the past year and a half, but have found it quite impossible, and so far as I have succeeded I have done so by picking many of them up here and there from

individuals. Where the Library has depended upon receiving the publications from the officers in charge of the particular publication it has almost uniformly found that it failed to receive such report or other publication. Never in a single instance has the Library received, since I have been in charge, a publication from any State Institution without persistent asking and not then in some cases. It is therefore clearly impossible to secure a file of State publications."

It is supposed that the Historical Library is the distributing point for Montana reports—to effect exchanges—but the number required we cannot obtain; so a sort of hap-hazard way goes on. Each officer sending perhaps to one holding the same office in other states, but State Libraries and State Historical Societies are the proper place for these reports to be seen and read by the masses of the citizens of the states.

THE REMEDY, RECOMMENDED BY INDIANA LIBRARIAN MR.
HENRY, MAY BE APPLIED HERE.

"The only remedy for the defect which I can see is for a law to be enacted requiring the State Printer to deliver to the State Library a certain number of copies of each publication which comes from his press and not included in the Documentary Journal. We cannot depend upon the heads of the institutions, for we have written these in several instances, and so far have failed uniformly. Complete sets of these reports should be sent to each State Library in the United States and to each library in its own State; thus we should send three hundred copies of each publication not published in the Documentary Journal and ten copies of each of those published in the Documentary Journal at present, and the number should be increased as the number of libraries in our State increase.

The law which is to provide for all publications to be placed in the hands of the Librarian should also provide that he must once each year, probably in November, distribute as above indicated one copy of each State publication in his hands at the time, to each State Library and to each library within the State.

If the law provides for a larger distribution of documents, it must also increase the office expense fund to at least \$1000 per year. For the year just closing, our distribution fund ran so low that for the last three months of the year we were unable to distribute our own publications."

BOOKS AND BINDING FUND.

From what has already been said of the original object of the State Library—of the intention of its founders and the nature of the purpose to which it so far has been directed—it is clear that the purchases should be along lines of statecraft, which of course must continue to more strongly emphasize the lines so far followed of making

the State Library a library of historical reference. In order to do this, it seems scarcely desirable that we should continue to spend our funds upon such books as are used as mere text-books in their respective lines, and may be had at so small a price that any person can easily afford to own any one or a considerable number of such in his own private library. It is my opinion that the State's ends will be better served, and this library will be an indefinitely better library in its peculiar line, if its funds were expended for great works too voluminous and too expensive to be owned in the average private library or even in the smallest public libraries. What we purchase should be of such authoritative value as will render further search upon the particular subjects useless; every work purchased should be in its particular field, the ultimate authority. The State Library should not compete with private libraries nor with any other library in the State in its particular line of purchase. The kinds of works I have just suggested are not numerous, they seldom appear, but they are very expensive. Such works never have large sale, are expensive to produce and consequently they come at a high price, in fact out of all proportion to size and make, if we should judge by comparative appearance.

The Indiana Librarian says regarding funds: "The point brings us face to face with what is, and what with the exception of a single year, has been the most vital question in the duty of the State Library—the question of funds. With the funds now at the disposal of the Library we can buy but little of any real value to a great reference library. We can buy good books, but not the type for the Library. With the \$1000 placed at our command for purchase and binding we are unable to do anything of any considerable value. Let me analyze the expenditure as it now runs, that those interested may more fully comprehend the condition. First, our magazine list is painfully meager when we remember that historical library should be especially full of current material. As meager as is our list, it costs more than a hundred dollars per year, and the binding of these requires almost another hundred. In addition to this not taking into account that there is probably three hundred dollars' worth of binding now needing to be done upon books whose backs have worn away, such as must occur from year to year in increasing ratio.

From the thousand dollars for the coming year subtract the sums indicated and we find remaining about three hundred dollars for purchases of new material. What will this buy of the class of material needed for this library. I will illustrate by two examples now under consideration. We have a set of the Debates of the British Parliament which is the completest record of English political thought now extant; its value as history need not be commented upon, every one knows it. Our set is complete

from 1625 to 1885, and I have been in correspondence with the best London firm to find at what price we can complete our set to date, and the best quotation obtained is more than four hundred dollars. Our remaining three hundred dollars will not buy it.

Again, we have been contemplating the purchase of another set of books which will soon be out of the market. This is a set just issued containing fac-similes of manuscripts in European archives relating to America, 1773-83. It is clear that such a work is the finest original-source collection on early American history extant and should by all means be owned by every State Library in the United States.

The work consists of 25 volumes and costs \$25 per volume, total \$625. We can not buy it with our appropriation. Shall Indiana lose such works for lack of funds, or shall we have an appropriation commensurate with our wealth that we may buy them.

Ohio spends annually three thousand dollars for purchase and binding. Is our necessity, our pride and our wealth only one third that of Ohio?

We should have at least two thousand five hundred dollars annually for purchase and binding.

For fifty years past our book fund has not progressed with our increasing wealth. In 1890 Indiana produced nine times as much wheat, six times as much oats, fifteen times as much hay, four times as much wool, as it did in 1840; but in 1841 the book fund of the State Library was four hundred dollars now it is one thousand dollars. We produce seven times as much wealth producing material and have a fund two and one-half times as large.

In the same ratio of increase we should now have a fund of two thousand eight hundred dollars annually. In addition to the class of material already suggested, which we can not buy, there is the material of our own State which is being taken from our state almost daily by libraries having larger funds. Are we too poor to preserve our own library?"

What is said of Indiana by Mr. Henry, their excellent librarian, may be said of Montana. The ratio of increase is applicable to our own state of Montana.

In the light of these facts, and in the interest of the history of our Nation and of our State, on behalf of every citizen of the State who desires the largest intellectual life in the State, I respectfully ask the Sixty-First General Assembly of Indiana to appropriate for the State Library an annual fund for the purchase and binding of books of two thousand five hundred dollars."

The Indiana Librarian you will see, is bound by conditions almost exactly like our own, but such stirring reports as Mr. Henry gets out, will make a different condition soon, and we hope his advice will arouse Montana legislators as well.

PURCHASE.

We have bought from Burrows Bros., a very valuable set, the Jesuit Relations, edited by R. G. Thwaites, the Librarian of Wisconsin Historical Society, \$240 for seventy volumes. We have also purchased Catlin's Works secured at an auction sale in Philadelphia, Granville Stuart's History of Montana, from a second hand store in New York, Custer's Life on the Plains, My Captivity Among the Sioux, and a score or more of books we needed (now out of print) were obtained through auction sales.

Among the valuable exchanges are elegantly bound Revolutionary Histories from Massachusetts, Maryland, New York, and many other of the older States. Also Genealogies, handsomely bound, large books, fine type and paper, and a hundred or more intensely interesting books from private individuals (in exchange for Vol II) valued at from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per volume.

The time is past for us to seek a market for our books. They are now being sought, and as the years go by will enhance in value. Even now we ought to have a second edition of Vol. I there are so many calls for it.

REGISTER.

The Register recommended in the fourth biennial report has kept a record worthy of passing mention. It shows visitors have called from many states in the U. S. and from across the water also. From Maine to California, Canada to the Gulf, to the number of 2400. This does not include the regular callers for data from paper, etc., nor does it include the State Officials' calls, but it should be kept as Kansas keeps theirs, each visitor's errand noted.

ACCESSION BOOK.

The Accession book that was recommended in last report, was secured at once and shows 3000 books and pamphlets have been received, marked and acknowledged to the person sending. We should have an accession book for donations to the Museum in the future.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE INTERIOR OF THE LIBRARY.

We have had 13 new additional book cases made as we found books stacked on the floor and in the garrets needing care and attention at once. We have purchased three more glass cases, one for birds, one

for the Clark Indian collection and one for the other relics and curios given us. We have had all the old cases in the first two rooms painted in harmony with the carpet, (dark red). The tables, chairs and carpets received from the Montana Building at Omaha Exposition added greatly to the appearance and comfort of the rooms. These were given us through the courtesy of Gov. Smith and Hon. W. H. Sutherland, the commissioner at Omaha.

MISSING BOOKS AND CURIOS.

When we began to look over the library and compare with a list made by Col. Wheeler we find some missing. Among the most valuable a scrap book of Col. DeLacy's. Among the curios a pair of mastodon teeth presented by Mr. Chessman, an easel by Miss Clark, the pen with which Hon. W. A. Clark signed the constitution as its president. Great care has been exercised during the past two years, everything possible kept under lock and key.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS.

An earnest effort should be made to obtain all government reports needed to complete files. We have returned many volumes of duplicates to the Supt. of Documents, but they will not exchange "quid pro quo." Indeed they do not have to send, many we need. They will have to be obtained through auction sales and second-hand stores. Being the only Library in the State where such a collection is found, it should be complete.

OFFICE EXPENSE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

For the Fiscal Year 1899.

Appropriation, 1899..... \$1,050.00.

Warrant No.	Date 1899	In Favor Of	Amount	Account Of
21431	Mar. 18	Union Bank & Trust Co.	\$ 7 00	Laying Carpet (Assigned).....
21435		" " "	16 50	Labor (Assigned).....
21437		Black & Landt	61 20	Shelves, etc.....
21438		J. F. Redpath.....	23 00	Painting.....
21439		Fred J. Thomas.....	1 25	Rubber Stamps.....
21440		Saunders Bros.....	13 75	Mdse.....
21441		T. H. Clewell.....	1 25	Supplies.....
21445		Herrmann & Co.....	2 75	Furniture.....
21540	Mar. 23	Gt. Northern Ex. Co....	4 61	Expressage.....
21544		H. S. Blanchard.....	1 15	Supplies.....
21556		Black & Landt.....	6 75	Case.....
22 23	Apr. 21	Arthur P. Curtin.....	31 09	Furniture.....
22 24		W. M. Biggs.....	35 30	Frames.....
22 25		Nor. Pac. Ex. Co.....	44	Expressage.....
22 26		State Publishing Co....	44 93	Printing, etc.....
22 27	May 17	Independent Pub. Co....	6 50	Printing, etc.....
22 28		Nor. Pac. Ex. Co.....	88	Expressage.....
22 29		Gt. Northern Ex. Co....	9 65	Expressage.....
22 31		H. S. Blanchard.....	98	Stationery.....
22 31	June 21	Nor. Pac. Ex. Co.....	4 37	Expressage.....
22 37		Saunders Bros.....	2 15	Mdse.....
22 38		W. M. Biggs.....	41 45	Mdse.....
22 39		Walsh & Newman, Agt....	13 50	Atlas, etc.....
22 40	July 19	R. L. Polk & Co.....	4 00	Directory.....
22 41		Nor. Pac. Ex. Co.....	8 65	Expressage.....
22 42		Northwest Magazine....	4 00	Subscription.....
22 43		A. F. Sheldon.....	25 97	Books.....
22 44		Burrows Bros. & Co....	20 00	Books.....
22 45		A. H. Bradley.....	2 50	Mounting Birds.....
22 46		Black & Landt.....	7 75	Shelving.....
22 47	Aug. 22	Nor. Pac. Ex. Co.....	1 65	Expressage.....
22 48		Gt. Northern Ex. Co....	2 79	Expressage.....
22 49		J. F. Redpath.....	3 25	Painting.....
22 50		Black & Landt.....	16 00	Carpenter Work.....
22 51		A. H. Bradley.....	5 00	Mounting Birds.....
22 52		W. M. Biggs.....	41 35	Frames, etc.....
22 53		A. P. Curtin.....	19 00	Carpets.....
22 54		Independent Pub. Co....	33 50	Binding.....
22 55	Sept. 22	New York World.....	1 25	Books.....
22 56		Independent Pub. Co....	250 50	Binding, etc.....
22 57		H. S. Blanchard.....	4 15	Stationery.....
22 58	Oct. 17	Nor. Pac. Ex. Co.....	45	Expressage.....
22 59		Minnie S. Bowers.....	8 70	Stenographer's Services.....
22 60		A. J. Weikert.....	75	Carpenter Work.....
22 61		Black & Landt.....	2 00	Carpenter Work.....
22 62		Gt. Nor. Ex. Co.....	2 18	Expressage.....
22 63		Independent Pub. Co....	39 00	Binding, etc.....
22 64	Oct. 26	C. H. Cooper.....	15 00	Copy Proceedings Pioneer Society.....
22 65	Nov. 21	Nor. Pac. Ex. Co.....	2 64	Expressage.....
22 66		Benson, Carpenter & Co.	8 65	Transfer.....
22 67		The Burrows Bros. Co....	40 00	Books.....
22 68		Independent Pub. Co....	10 50	Supplies.....
22 69	Nov. 29	D. H. Hamilton.....	4 00	Stamps.....
22 70		Gt. Nor. Ex. Co.....	1 15	Expressage.....
22 71		N. O. Valliant.....	10 00	Painting Cannon.....
			\$929 78	

EXPENSE HISTORICAL LIBRARY.

During the Fiscal Year 1899-1900.

Appropriation 1900, \$1,050.00.

Appropriation balance 1899, \$130.22.

Warrant No.	Date	To WHOM ISSUED	Amount	Account of
	1899			
23925	Dec. 22	Northern Pacific Ex. Co.	\$ 1 65	Expressage
23940		W. M. Biggs	14 15	Frames
	1900			
24144	Jan. 18	Great Northern Ex. Co.	1 12	Expressage
24145		Northern Pacific Ex. Co.	2 24	Expressage
24150		D. H. Hamilton, stamps	4 10	Stamps
24151		W. M. Biggs	7 50	Frames
24381	Feb. 24	Northern Pacific Ex. Co.	2 70	Expressage
24382		William T. Hamilton	100 00	Manuscript
24395		W. H. Taylor	11 10	Pictures
24532	Feb. 26	Independent Pub. Co.	46 25	Binding
24641	Mar. 22	Great Northern Ex. Co.	5 85	Expressage
24642		Northern Pacific Ex. Co.	1 78	Expressage
24652		Burrows Bros. & Co.	40 00	Books
24652		The Robert Clarke Co.	6 00	Books
24870	Apr. 23	Northern Pacific Ex. Co.	1 75	Expressage
24883		Morton J. Elrod	6 00	Cases
24884		The Robert Clarke Co.	10 80	Books
24885		W. M. Biggs	9 50	Frames
25092	May 23	Northern Pacific Ex. Co.	96	Expressage
25108		Great Northern Ex. Co.	6 43	Expressage
25109		J. Frank Redpath	1 50	Painting Sign
25110		W. M. Biggs	9 00	Frames
25111		Davis & Harvey	16 10	Books
25112		The Robert Clarke Co.	131 30	Books
25113		Helena Hardware Co.	50	Candles
25367	June 21	Northern Pacific Ex. Co.	55	Expressage
25377		Statute Law Book Co.	8 00	Books
25585	July 7	Black & Landt	30 50	Shelving
25593	" 21	R. L. Polk & Co.	4 00	Directory
25594		Great Northern Ex. Co.	2 77	Expressage
25721		Capital Lumber Co.	41 00	Book Case
25800	Aug. 21	W. H. Taylor	9 00	Framing Pictures
25801		The Robert Clarke Co.	12 05	Books
25942	Aug. 30	M. E. Harrah	146 40	Typewriting
26060	Sept. 22	J. Foss	7 00	Painting Cannon
26061		The Burrows Bros. Co.	70 00	Books
26247	Oct. 23	Great Northern Ex. Co.	95	Expressage
26266		Laura E. Howey	24 65	Sund. Ex.
26476	Nov. 21	Northern Pacific Ex. Co.	1 39	Expressage
26478		W. M. Biggs	51 00	Frames
26495		A. H. Bradley	7 50	Repairs
26496		Laura E. Howey	3 00	Printing
26497		Black & Landt	33 50	Glass Case
26498		Geo. May	15 00	History
26510	Nov. 23	H. S. Blanchard	1 25	Stationery
26686	" 30	"	2 25	Stationery
26827		Great Northern Ex. Co.	6	Expressage
26849		Laura E. Howey	102 20	Sund. Expenses
26870		D. H. Hamilton	30 50	Stamps
26216	Oct. 23	Northern Pacific Ex. Co.	1 87	Expressage

EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

We have sold \$130.00 worth of books; of this sum there has been expended for the benefit of the Library by check, as follows:

Date.	In Favor of	Amount.	Account of
Dec. 8, '98	T. H. Clewell.....	\$ 65	Letter File.....
" 19, "	George B. Maloney.....	5 05	Accession Book.....
" 27, "	Wm. Muth.....	3 00	Removing Minerals with Case.....
" 28, "	Florence Parker.....	1 05	Lining for Cases of Indian Relics.....
" 31, "	W. L. Scott.....	50	Drayage.....
Jan. 3, '99	A. J. Fisk.....	1 00	Box Rent.....
" 9, "	A. J. Fisk.....	90	For Key and Larger Box.....
" 19, "	C. B. Lebkicker.....	2 00	Printing Labels.....
" 21, "	Andrew Weikert.....	1 75	Drayage and Moth Balls.....
Feb. 20, "	N. P. Express Co.....	60	Shells from Seattle.....
" 21, "	Jeremy Croft.....	5 00	Specimens of Birds.....
" 23, "	G. N. Express Co.....	3 32	Specimens from Washington, D. C.....
Mar. 1, "	T. H. Clewell.....	35	India Ink for Marking Pictures.....
" 6, "	Fred Cowan.....	3 00	Labor in Library.....
" 9, "	Henry J. Carr.....	2 00	National Library.....
" 10, "	A. J. Fisk.....	1 00	Wrappers for Sending Reports.....
" 10, "	C. J. Rowley.....	3 00	Universal History on Account.....
" 10, "	J. L. Greenwood.....	50	Express on Book.....
" 11, "	A. J. Fisk.....	1 00	Wrappers for Report.....
" 11, "	N. P. Express.....	1 00	Books.....
" 17, "	Frank C. Paten.....	3 75	Three Bound Volumes Newspapers.....
" 25, "	Andrew Weikert.....	1 00	Drayage on Boxes of Col. Wheeler's.....
" 26, "	D. H. Tilton.....	20 00	Montana History Illustrated.....
" 30, "	A. J. Fisk.....	1 00	Stamps.....
" 31, "	Andrew Weikert.....	1 65	Drayage and Freight.....
April 5, "	A. J. Fisk.....	1 01	Stamps.....
" 7, "	A. J. Fisk.....	1 00	Stamps.....
" 8, "	Andrew Weikert.....	2 00	Freight and Drayage.....
" 10, "	Andrew Weikert.....	2 40	N. P. Freight and Drayage.....
" 10, "	Whitehall & Tatem.....	7 40	Bottles for Smithsonian Specimens.....
" 12, "	A. J. Fisk.....	1 50	Box Rent.....
" 12, "	A. F. Sheldon.....	3 00	Universal History on Account.....
" 29, "	Emil Startz.....	4 50	Alcohol for Specimens.....
" 11, "	A. F. Sheldon.....	3 00	Universal History on Account.....
June 7, "	Andrew Weikert.....	2 00	Freight and Drayage.....
Aug. 25, "	Mrs. E. D. Keller.....	1 35	Photos 1st Montana Reg.....
" 28, "	Andrew Weikert.....	1 00	Drayage.....
Sept. 5, "	Florence Parker.....	5 00	Labor in Library.....
Oct. 20, "	B. E. Calkins.....	1 00	Battle Big Hole.....
" 21, "	Mrs. George Reeves.....	2 00	Vol. 1 "Contributions".....
" 23, "	Robt. Clarke & Co.....	2 50	Magazine American History.....
" 27, "	Robt. Clarke & Co.....	3 00	American Folk Lore Magazine.....
" 30, "	Robt. Clarke & Co.....	1 50	The Land of Massacre.....
Nov. 11, "	Andrew Weikert.....	1 00	Stamps.....
" 14, "	Joseph Spergum.....	50	Drayage World's Fair Register.....
" 15, "	Andrew Weikert.....	3 00	Carpenter Work, Locks and Keys.....
" 23, "	A. J. Fisk.....	1 00	Stamps.....
" 23, "	Andrew Weikert.....	3 00	Rollers for Case and Labor.....
Dec. 1, "	Andrew Weikert.....	1 50	Freight and Drayage.....
" 12, "	Andrew Weikert.....	1 00	Stamps.....
Jan. 26, '00	Florence Parker.....	1 00	Merchandise for Library.....
Feb. 1, "	Robt. Clarke & Co.....	4 65	Books.....
Oct. 29, "	A. J. Fisk.....	2 00	Postal Cards and Stamps.....
Nov. 7, "	A. J. Fisk.....	1 00	Stamps.....
" 16, "	Emil Startz.....	2 00	Alcohol and Camphor for Specimens.....

WHY PUBLISH PIONEER SOCIETY RECORDS.

Nothing is of greater interest than the origin and characteristics of our first settlers, their occupations, their manners and customs, their early struggles, their failures and their successes, and in general the experiences and environments which welded a most heterogeneous population, with most diverse interests, into a homogeneous commonwealth, compelled by circumstances to be self reliant in a large measure as they were so isolated by absence of railroads, (even good wagon roads), telegraphs, etc.

Our volumes of course teem with the records of their actions. It is very fitting we should also publish the proceedings of the association organized of recent years for social purposes largely. It is, therefore, recommended that at least 100 pages of Vol. IV be set apart for the publication of the minutes of the Pioneer Society since its organization, and hereafter each year's proceedings with speeches made, also a table of necrology, be published in the latter part of the volume.

This is a custom in other states. It is due the pioneers that the state publish, at its own expense, these very interesting yearly meetings, that they may become a part of the Archives of the Historical Society. These minutes may be prepared by their secretary, and published as the *Authentic Journal* of that body, over the signature of its officers.

VOL. III.

A pressure of other Library affairs for the first few months of 1899 prevented me from giving Vol. III the attention the work demanded, hence what has appeared like unnecessary delay in sending to the printer at the date we did, April 1, 1900. Since that the delay has been with the publisher, and no doubt could not be prevented.

As no one was at hand who could relieve me of the labor of proof-reading, a not altogether inspiring task, as every one knows who is at all familiar with the varieties in spelling, and other complications in verifying statements of writers: Mr. A. J. Craven kindly came to my relief, and the society is greatly indebted to him for unselfish labor in its behalf in the preparation of the volume now in your hands. What we have done we have tried to do thoroughly, and have carefully compared the proof sheets with our copies of the original manuscript, which we regard as most trustworthy history, hence we believe that no material errors will be discovered.

Volume II has paid for itself, and half of the number remains unsold. It is a paying investment to continue the publication of the books each year as the law contemplates. There were sold \$92.00 by Mr. Sanders, \$33.00 by Mrs. Lippincott, and \$130, this report, total \$255, and at least \$500 worth of exchanges have been received; covering the cost of Vol. II. Of Vol. III we will have 750 copies. It is a beautiful book—paper, type, all that could be asked of the Publishing Company. We trust its contents will prove of great interest and value to the general public, and be received with as much favor as the former volumes have been.

It would be unwise to omit a publication for a single year. These books are highly prized by historians, historical societies, and librarians throughout the United States, as well as locally. As the field of historical research is explored, new discoveries of valuable material will be made. Placing in permanent records the names and acts of the pioneer settlers of Montana, as they pass away, or in historical sketches of the towns and cities they founded, is a duty the present owes to the past. The cost to the state is very small, and the labor on the part of those who perform it is a labor of love. Let us by all means preserve for the future the names and labors of our pioneers, in the volumes issued by the State Historical Society.

The Society is hungry for history. We want much more to come from first hands, (as nearly all we have published has), the men and women who have helped to make the history they record, and which but for this society would never have been recorded, and even now perhaps forgotten.

One writer has said, "Passing away" is so eternally and irrevocably written upon the persons and events of those early days that it well becomes us, not only in behalf of the memory of those sturdy pioneers, who braved exposure, the privations and dangers of a trapper's or miner's life, or trader's, or on the range, to work out for us, for the most part, the peace, security, prosperity and comfort that now surrounds us; to catch at and record in their passing what we may of the many incidents and events of those early days, ere they shall have passed beyond our reach, is our duty.

"Passing away" so plainly written in bold and sad relief, upon these local events of the past 36 years should not fail to remind us that we too, are slowly it may be, but surely passing away and what we as a society have to do to commemorate and record its vanishing events, must be promptly and quickly done.

VOL. IV.

In accordance with the law, I most certainly recommend the publication of Vol. IV early in the new year. Although these publications pay for themselves in the exchanges received and sales effected; but far more important that the revenue desired is the preservation in substantial form of the work of the pioneers. For this reason, if for no other, a volume should be gotten out each year. In the older states, even where the societies are younger than ours, their Historical Society volumes can be seen upon our shelves to the number of 28 volumes from Michigan, as many as 22 from New Jersey, and others regularly each year. Material enough is now ready, typewritten, from original manuscripts, with what was left over from Vol. III and one hundred pages devoted to Pioneer Society proceedings, with chapter of necrology, for the past two years.

The chapter on Pioneer Women, prepared for Vol. IV, should be the first only of a series of such contributions; and one on the Territorial governors should appear each year.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The Iowa State Historical Department receives \$6,000 per year for its work. The reports from Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Michigan all place the appropriations much higher, according to population, wealth, etc., than our organization has yet reached. We shall need at least \$500.00 extra for our catalogue. The card system, from extracts of letters given you is no doubt, the one to adopt for use in the library, but we should have bound in one volume with the law department catalogue, a catalogue in substantial form, at least one hundred volumes, for exchange and another hundred newspapers and pamphlets and volumes of Government reports, is the least we should expect for that work. Five hundred dollars for office expenses, \$650 for Vol. IV, \$350 for framing pictures, \$500 for the purchase of books that we cannot secure by exchange.

THE NEW QUARTERS.

The rooms allotted the Department in the Capitol are inadequate to its requirements. The wall space has been measured, and will barely receive the books and papers now on our shelves. The corridors can be used for the museum, the west room will be needed for the bound newspapers, leaving but one room for the remainder of the library. If

a door could be cut into the north room, now marked for Equalization Board, we could have the use of that room, and for the present get along.

Under the stairway leading up near the west entrance, a stairway could be cut to the basement where two store rooms, directly under the library could be fitted up, with light and shelves we could place the material now kept in the west and north garret of the Court House.

It is to be regretted that the quarters assigned one of the most important departments, should be cramped in the beginning. It would be wise to furnish the rooms in modern style. Rolling shelves for newspapers, best plan of cabinet for catalogues, furniture not expensive but convenient, harmonious in design and comfortable without ostentation or display. The furniture we now have can all be utilized in storage rooms in the care of material belonging to us.

When the offices are removed it would seem fitting to place all the furniture, now in the different rooms of the state officials, which was used in the Montana State House at the World's Columbian Exposition, in the Historical rooms, to be preserved there.

NEEDED LEGISLATION FOR THE LIBRARY.

I am sure the General Assembly will be quick to respond with legislation for the State Library if it shall be made to appear to that body than any legislation can be enacted which will improve the value or legitimate usefulness of the institution.

Our usual appropriation for the purchase and binding of books should at least be increased, if the others are not.

Recapitulation of Expenditures in Round Numbers, 1898-1900.
We have expended about

- \$400 in purchase of new books and manuscripts.
- 500 in binding newspapers, magazines, etc.
- 300 in framing pictures.
- 300 in book cases, and glass cases for curios.
- 600 or \$300 each year, for office expenses.

Total, \$2100—Appropriations for two years.

COURTESIES.

We are greatly indebted to the Press of the State for notices, and copies of papers; to the State Officers for favors; to Mrs. Rumley,

Mrs. Gilpatrick, Mr. Taylor, and Mrs. Cowan, for special favors in securing old pictures for Volume III; to the State Librarians and Librarian of Congress also, for helpful letters.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Card catalogue for library and 200 bound volumes for exchange.

Publication of Volume IV at once.

Larger quarters in new building.

Increased appropriation.

An assistant in the library.

Senate and House Journals, state officers reports for exchange.

Printing Pioneer Association Proceedings with Vol. IV of "Contributions."

Copies of all bills from General Assembly placed in the custody of Historical Department.

Respectfully submitted,

LAURA E. HOWEY,

Secretary and Librarian.

